

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 832.—VOL. XXI.]

London, Saturday, August 2, 1851.

[PRICE 6D.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE. MR. LLOYD will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mostyn Arms Hotel, Parkgate, on Thursday, the 7th day of August, 1851, at two o'clock in the afternoon most punctually, by order of Vice Fane, Esq., trustee, about 140 statute acres of capital ARABLE, PASTURE, and MEADOW LAND, with FARM HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, and GARDENS, called the COTTINGHAM, or LITTLE NESTON, ESTATE,

in the township of LITTLE NESTON, in the county of CHESTER, in about 20 lots, together with the undivided TWO-FIFTH PARTS of the MANOR and MANORIAL RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES of LITTLE NESTON, including most extensive and valuable BEDS of COALS, of first-rate quality.

This very eligible property consists of detached pieces, or closes, of land, varying in size from 1 to 15 acres, all most admirably adapted for building sites, as they possess immediate frontage to capital turnpike and other roads, leading from Parkgate and Neston to Liverpool and Chester, as well as all the intermediate railway stations between Chester and Birkenhead; and, from their elevated positions, command splendid views of the noble channel and estuary of the River Dee, of the Welsh coast, and in the distance a pleasing glimpse of Liverpool, Chester, Beeston Castle, and the beautiful range of the Pickerton Hills. The neat market town of Great Neston, and the fashionable watering-place of Parkgate, lie within easy walking distances of all the estate, and the Hooton Station of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway is only three miles distant.

Capital building stones abound on the estate, and the salubrity of this part of Cheshire is acknowledged to be unrivaled.

The Manorial Coal-field is well deserving the attention of capitalists, as it may be most profitably worked by a reasonable outlay. Full particulars of each lot, with lithographed plans, may be had of Messrs. Lumley, Nicholl, and Smyth, solicitors, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn; and from John Williams, Esq., Furnival's Inn, London; Messrs. Potts, Brown, and Potts, Chester; at the principal Hotels in Chester, Parkgate, and Neston; and at the *Mercury* Office, Lord-street, Liverpool; at the *Guardian* Office, Manchester; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Park-place, Ruthin.

LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE. VALUABLE COAL MINE, estimated to produce a net revenue of £4500 per annum.

MESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagors to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, in London, on Wednesday, August 13, 1851, at One punctually,

THE LION COLLIERY.

Together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES. The above is one of the Anthracite Collieries clustered around the Aman Valley, and is nearest of any importance to the PORT of LLANELLY. It consists of one seam of coal, called "THE TREGLOIN," comprising 320 ACRES, of which fourteen only have been worked, and the remainder is estimated to produce 707,632 tons of coal, yielding a NETT ANNUAL PROFIT OF £4500 FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The MINE is in excellent working order, and possesses all necessary appliances for working out the coal. There are two equally valuable coal-fields adjoining, which can only be worked by means of the present level on this property, and may be secured at a small rental.

Printed particulars, with maps, may be had of Mr. John Arthur, Llanelli; or of Mr. Jenkins Lewis, the overseer of the works, at the Colliery; also of Mr. Henry Clarke, solicitor, 61, King William-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Toplis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. THOMAS WATKINS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, CARDIFF, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at One o'clock precisely, in 18 lots, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the MISKIN ESTATE,

situate in the parishes of LANTRISSENT, PENDOYLN, YSTRADYRODUC, LANNON, and ABERDARE, the county of GLAMORGAN, containing altogether nearly 4500 acres, of which 3500 acres are within the Mineral Basin of Glamorganshire.

Maskin House is situate about two miles south of Lantrissent, seven miles from Cowbridge, and ten miles from Cardiff, and with the demesne lands and farms adjoining (through which the South Wales Railway passes), contains about 700 acres.

The estate is beautifully wooded—the River Ely, abounding with fish, runs through it, and the roads in the neighbourhood are good. The chief part of the mineral property lies in the Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys. The Aberdare Railway passes through one of the farms, and the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, now in the course of construction, will pass through several of the other farms—thus affording every facility for working the minerals.

The mineral property has been lately surveyed—black-band has been discovered, and the various well-known mineral seams in the district exist under the property.

Particulars, with plans of the property and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. Baker and Co., solicitors, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or the auctioneer; or at the office of Mr. E. P. Richards, solicitor, Cardiff.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. PRYOR has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 25th August next, all the valuable STOCK OF MATERIALS AT WHEAL MARY,

in the parish of REDRUTH, CORNWALL—Comprising

1 70-inch cylinder ENGINE, with two BOILERS complete.  
1 WINDING MACHINE, and crusher attached, with BOILER, &c.  
Capstan and shears  
Capstan rope  
59 feet 16-inch pumps  
22 feet 11-inch ditto  
14 feet 14-inch ditto  
13 feet 13-inch ditto  
9 feet 8-inch ditto  
16-inch H-pieces  
20 feet top doorpieces  
13-inch H and top-doorpieces  
21 11-inch slack-seatpieces  
3 14-inch ditto  
3 14-inch working barrels

The Sale to commence at Ten o'clock a.m.

Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth, Cornwall, July 30, 1851.

EXTENSIVE IRON ROLLING WORKS.—known as the KREUTZHALER WALZWERK, near SIEGEN, in WESTPHALIA.—FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22nd August, unless a suitable offer be previously made. The works are of recent substantial erection, well supplied with water, near to an expected railway on the Frankfort and Hagen roads, in the steel district of Mosen. For further particulars apply to A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden.

LEAD MINES IN SCOTLAND.—TO BE LET, for such a period as may be agreed upon, the LEAD MINES of KNOCKBIEB, in the county of WIGTOWN, belonging to the Earl of Stair. These mines were successfully worked by the proprietor many years ago, and are well situated for water-power and cheap labour, and near to a shipping port. A number of lead mines are now successfully and extensively worked in the adjoining county of Kirkcudbright. As there appear to be numerous veins which might be wrought most economically by a drift from an adjoining river, this undertaking would be deserving the attention of a company of capital and enterprise.

App to G. Guthrie, Rephad, by Stranraer.

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to a depth of 22 fathoms below the Benham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Benham Seam supplies, and vends to the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has adjoining berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. E. Boyd, Uppath Colliery, near Chester-le-Street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.

July 2, 1851.

NAILSEA NEW COLLIERY.—NAILSEA, SOMERSETSHIRE.

The proprietors of this Colliery wish TO DISPOSE OF PART of their INTEREST in it, and are desirous to TREAT with some party or parties for the same. The colliery is in part worked, and but a comparatively small further outlay will be required to complete it; all the machinery necessary is erected, and the work in a forward state.

A large market through the west lies open to the Nailsea Coals—approachable by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near which the colliery is situated: there is also a considerable local trade. The proprietors beg to assure parties who may feel inclined to invest capital that they have the greatest confidence of this colliery proving highly successful and profitable.

COLLIERY ENGINES AND FITTINGS.—An extensive

PUBLIC SALE will, in the COURSE of A FEW WEEKS, be HELD at LUMMINA'S COLLIERY, LOCHGELLY, of ENGINES and COLLIERY FITTINGS and UTENSILS, so far as not previously sold by private bargain, comprising a high-pressure PUMPING ENGINE, of 40-horse power, 4 pumping and winding gears, of 14 to 18-horse power, pumps, steelyards, four and two-wheeled carts, tramplate, smiths' tools, and other articles required at a going colliery. These may be inspected on application to the manager, at the colliery.—App to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Glencairn, Lochgelly; or Mr. William Fraser, town clerk, Inverkeithing.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.

Mr. CROFTS has SPECIALY FOR SALE—Lamherooe, Wheal Vincent, Wheal Benny, Appledore, Devon Consols North, West Polcoth, Duke of Cornwall, Bodmin Consols, Wheal Tremar, Alby-Crib, Warleggan, Bedford United, South Tamar, East Tamar, East Gunnis Lake, Broadland, Llynnmaeis, Tretherry, Holm bush, Wheal Zion, Hennock, West Wheal Virgin, Wheal Augustus, Wheal Guskis, Linares, East Russell, Boringdon Park, East Crowndale, Kingcott and Bedford.

The improving condition of mining property, and the probability of its increase with the favourable state of the money market, induces Mr. CROFTS to recommend capitalists to seek out bona fide mines for investment, of which there are abundance, both dividend and non-dividend. In the former 15 to 20 per cent. interest per annum may be realised.

Mr. CROFTS will be happy to give the best advice his experience enables him for the guidance of his friends, and transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, August 2, 1851.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES.

23, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on.

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.

—The great importance of the Mining interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation.

The system of representing the VALUE of MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND OF NON DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

\* \* \* The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negotiated on satisfactory terms.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

OFFICE, No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS and LIGHTOLLER, may be CONSULTED ON MINING COMPANIES OR OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS ON MINES of every description, or by CAPITALISTS and OTHERS desirous of INVESTING their CAPITAL IN MINES or other MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Absalom Francis had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on matters connected with mining.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining machinery.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER.

No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES great FACILITIES in the DISPOSAL OF PURCHASING SHARES, INSPECTING MINES, &c., on the most moderate and honourable terms.

MINING SHARES.—MR. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE TERRACE, EXETER.—MR. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT, and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours.

MINING OFFICES.—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL.—Mr. R. TRIPP has for bond sale in the most the best DIVIDEND MINES, including Wheal Buller, Bassett, Reeth, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Devon Consols, South Frances, Tremayne, Alfred Consols, South Tiverton, Levant, Bedford United, &c.; also in South Tamar, East Tamar, Crebior, East Wheal Bassett, Langford, Wheal Rupert, Bodmin Consols, Devon and Courtney, Penzance Consols, &c.—FOREIGN: Cobre, Copiapo, Linares, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.—August 2, 1851.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS.

5, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 6, 1851.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in the most the best DIVIDEND MINES, including Wheal Buller, Bassett, Reeth, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Devon Consols, South Frances, Tremayne, Alfred Consols, South Tiverton, Levant, Bedford United, &c.; also in South Tamar, East Tamar, Crebior, East Wheal Bassett, Langford, Wheal Rupert, Bodmin Consols, Devon and Courtney, Penzance Consols, &c.—FOREIGN: Cobre, Copiapo, Linares, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.—August 2, 1851.

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REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, beg to draw the attention of CAPITALISTS to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.

Devon Great Consols

Wheal Mary Ann.

Wellington

Great Wheal Sheba

West Caradon

Trelawny

West Buller

Tolgoe

Bedford United

St. John del Rey

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, NO

## Proceedings of Public Companies.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

The sixth annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 28th July, R. F. DAVIS, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN premised that due reasons would be given why he occupied the chair on this occasion. The deed required that shareholders holding collectively at least 1000 shares should be present to constitute a legal meeting; and although there were so few parties in the room, still they held considerably beyond the number required, and he would, therefore, proceed to business by calling upon the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. T. W. PLUM (the secretary) read the notice from the *Mining Journal*, which was followed by the minutes of the last (the fifth) annual general meeting, also those of the extraordinary general meeting in June last, the directors' annual report, financial statement, as well as the account of assets and liabilities:

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In this, the sixth annual report of the Australian Mining Company, it has appeared to the directors necessary to recapitulate to the shareholders any portion of the information which has been so recently conveyed to them by the report of a special committee; and as the board of directors found under the changes made at the extraordinary general meeting on the 29th May last has been so recently completed, little will be expected beyond an outline of their own proceedings in the special committee to their attention, together with the latest intelligence from the colony. At the first meeting of the new board after the election of three directors, at the extraordinary general meeting on the 14th June, Mr. Downes, the then chairman of the company, signified that as the limited number of the directors would render a greater degree of energy necessary on the part of each, and that the mercantile knowledge possessed by the chairman of the late committee of investigation, and his experience of colonial matters, would well qualify him for the office of chairman of the company, he (Mr. Downes) voluntarily submitted his wish to resign that post; whereupon Mr. Davis was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Downes was also elected to the post of deputy chairman, to the board of direction.

The expenses of management received, as they demanded, the earliest attention from the directors, and they have the satisfaction of acquainting the shareholders that within these few weeks of their official existence they have been enabled to reduce the fixed expenses of the London office upwards of 4000 per annum, without, as they trust, in any way prejudicing the company's interests. The future management of the company's affairs in Australia has likewise occupied the directors' earnest attention: the abolition of the colonial committee made it necessary for the board to take very prompt measures to place the superintendent in a position to carry on the company's business independently of that committee. Instructions to Major Campbell were prepared and forwarded accordingly, which the directors are led to hope will (as a temporary provision) fully meet the circumstances, until more permanent arrangements are made. The directors at the same time dispatched to the members of the late committee an official notification of the change in the company's Deed of Settlement affecting themselves, with an intimation that the future conduct of the company's business had been provided for accordingly. The more permanent arrangement of the company's affairs in the colony, whereby it is hoped that the working expenses may be considerably reduced, is under consideration.

In reference to the recommendation of the committee of inquiry as soon as possible to send to the colony a properly qualified mining agent, to make a report on the mines of the company, and otherwise as the directors may appoint, and after a reasonable stay there return to England, and personally to report to the directors on all matters, the directors lost no time in selecting a gentleman for that important business, and they have the satisfaction of informing the shareholders of their success in meeting with one highly recommended for his integrity, as well as his mining experience both at home and abroad; he will sail from England early in August, with instructions, which will provide for a residence of some months on the company's property, the making of a careful examination into past operations, a minute survey of the present and prospective condition of the mines, with some investigation into the yet unexplored resources of the land, and the various modes said to exist upon your property; and finally, a return to this country, to report and explain personally to the directors upon all points of interest.

The directors have offers from parties in the colony to take some portions of Allan's Creek and work it on tribute. The subject is now under consideration, and it will be gratifying to know that in the colony the value of the company's property is thus appreciated. With reference to the colony generally, its rapid progress must add value to the company's property, viewed merely as a territorial possession. Recent proceedings on the part of the governor indicate a desire to create a port at the mouth of the Murray; the rendering of this river navigable (for which purpose only a port is needed) must enhance the value of all property in the Tungkillo district.

Produce of mine from commencement—total (21 cwt.), say 26 per cent., 773; 18 per cent., 149; 22 per cent., 33; now in floors ready for cartage, 20; not ready, 2 = 1007. Halves on floor, 1000 = 207.

From the balance-sheet, it appeared that the total amount received on calls was 55,000; copper ore sold, 13,761.17s. 3d.; bills payable, 10,586.0s. 6d.; rent account, 444.1s. 1d.; interest, 21.2s. 5d.—119,794.14s. 3d.—By Messrs. Masterman and Co.'s cash account, 304.15s. 10d.; stock account, mining land, 23,170; miners' wages, 42,341.7s. 11d.; local committee, 8126.0s. 6d.; colonial office expenses, 5221.10s. 4d.; London office expenses, 54132.16s. 10d.; colonial royalty, 14.6s. 1d.; mining stores, 9840.19s. 8d.; Major Campbell (manager), 1054.11s. 11d.; colonial cartage, 3124.19s. 8d.; ditto buildings, 1784.14s. 10d.; mine advances, 5795.5s. 11d.; office furniture, 3407.15s. 9d.; insurance, 94.12s.; unpaid calls, 10,017.; Mine school, library, and sundries, 947.11s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of the company of profit and loss, 82712.6s. 2d.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities for the year ending June 14, 1851:

LIABILITIES.	
Stock paid up on 10,000 shares, at 47. each.	£76,000 0 0
Fourth call.	£19,000 0 0
Less amount unpaid.	10,017 0 0
Bills payable	10,586 0 6—£95,569 0 6
ASSETS.	
Mining land	£23,170 0 0
Mining stores and implements	1,784 14 10
Copper ore, ex <i>Constance</i>	9,840 19 8
Office furniture	1,088 0 0
Mine advances	340 15 9
Local committee of management on account	578 6 7
Major N. Campbell	8,126 0 6
Mining school library	1,054 11 11
Promotions on ore in open policy	33 0 1
Balance at bankers	94 12 0
Petty cash	304 15 10
Balance	£49,152 4 0

The CHAIRMAN stated that it now became his duty to propose that the reports, accounts, &c., produced be received and adopted. He could say little beyond what the report itself contained; further words on his part would, therefore, be superfluous. The shareholders were aware that there had recently been a change in the direction, which had placed him where he now stood as one of their body. Since their election they had done all in their power, and to the best of their judgment, for the company's interest; and having effected a saving in the London expenditure of upwards of 4000 a year, they had seriously turned their attention to the affairs at the mines, and had appointed a gentleman to sail from hence on the 17th August, to carry out the views of the board, and assist the superintending manager. He would probably be occupied upon the company's property three or four months, and would then return home to lay before the board the result of his mission, which would guide them in their future mode of conducting the company's affairs. The gentleman was well known to some of the board; he had been to Cuba, North and South America, and possessed that mining experience that justified the board in making the appointment—that gentleman was Mr. John Hitchens, a brother of Mr. Josiah Hitchens.

Mr. HARRISON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Hitherto it had been customary to send out circulars to the shareholders when any report had been received from the superintendent in the colony; but looking to the expense and time to get them lithographed, that course will be discontinued, and all the reports, as received, will in future appear in the *Mining Journal* on the Saturday following.]

Capt. P. PAGE inquired the distance from the Tungkillo Mine to the Murray River, and was answered 80 miles.

Mr. LUCY made some observations on the large number of shares that had not responded to the last call. It was not treating those who had paid fairly, if other parties were allowed to withhold their money until they had ascertained by later advice from the colony whether it was their interest to pay, and if not, abandon their shares.

The SECRETARY explained that the accounts were only made up to the 14th June, since which about 4000 more had been paid on, so that there did not remain above 6000 shares that had not as yet responded to it.

The CHAIRMAN said the board had been looking at the list, and, from the names of several of the party, they could see no doubt of the amount being received. As a board, they had taken a heavy load on their backs; but they expected to find relief shortly.

Mr. J. HARRISON considered this a very important matter, and trusted the board would see that it was promptly attended to. He would ask how long the parties could withhold payment according to the Deed?

The CHAIRMAN answered, two months after the fixed day of payment, by paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

Mr. LUCY inquired whether the present call would suffice, or were they to be prepared to expect another; and was not the 1000 tons of ore on the floors about to be made available, and thus raise further funds?

Mr. MASTERMAN, jun., said that the call, together with the ore in the colony, would meet all the present engagements.

The CHAIRMAN added, that stamping machinery for crushing the ores mentioned had been forwarded, and the proceeds would, of course, be made available as early as practicable. The Deed required two directors to retire annually, and it now became necessary to elect two persons in the room of Chas. Downes and Henry Rendell Wotton, who being very considerable holders, offered themselves for re-election, and it was with very great pleasure he proposed that they should severally be elected.

Capt. PAGE had equal satisfaction in seconding their appointment.

They were re-elected unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that it was customary at every annual meeting to vote a remuneration to the three auditors: the sum regularly voted was

30 guineas, and although the gentlemen had always declined receiving the amount, it was due to them that it should be voted, and that they be re-elected for the ensuing year, if the shareholders had no objection. The Joint-stock Company's Act rendered it necessary that it should come before the meeting.

Mr. BARNETT seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. The election also of Henry Buckle, George Burnand, and George Palmer, jun., Esq., as auditors for the ensuing year, seconded by Mr. John Harrison, followed, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. DOWNS inquired whether the board had any further intelligence as to Anstey's lode, which, by the last report, would appear to have been lost in the 20 fm. level?—The CHAIRMAN stated, as they were sinking upon the lode from the 10, they would prove it down to the 20, and be able to account for any change in the underlie. He hoped the next arrival would bring more cheerful tidings, and that at the next meeting they should be able to say something more favourable than at present. He would conclude by announcing the fact, that the directors and members of the late committee had increased their interest in the company very considerably since the last meeting.

Mr. DOWNS rose and remarked that, as the business of the day was nearly terminated, he begged leave, on behalf of himself and Mr. Wotton, to return thanks for their re-election. They had both laboured hard together for some time, and he could assure the gentlemen present that their earnest endeavours would never cease while devoted to the company's affairs; they were both large holders in the property, which consisted of a territory of 23,000 acres of land, in which stood the town of Tungkillo, which was working itself up to eminence, time only being required to perfect it. Mr. Wotton and himself would cheerfully unite with the other members of the board in their endeavours for the interest of all.

Capt. PAGE said, that the shareholders were extremely indebted to the gentlemen now acting as a board, and he felt confident that within one year the benefit of their judgment would be made apparent; as such he felt extreme pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to them.

Mr. HARRISON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for himself and colleagues: the board would continue the watchful guardians of the company's property, and if anything went wrong or adverse, the shareholders should have the earliest intimation of it. No efforts on his part should be wanting to prove the value, or otherwise, of the mines, and at the earliest period; they had taken prompt measures to begin, and were determined to carry them out. He begged to return sincere thanks for himself and colleagues.—The meeting then terminated.

## LINARES MINING ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 30th July.

Wm. THORNE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. EATON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, which was to consider the necessity for the immediate registration of the company, in accordance with the Act of Parliament; after which he read the directors' report, and handed in the financial statement and accounts of assets and liabilities, as follows:

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The meeting is convened in accordance with the regulations of the company, for the especial consideration of the necessity for constituting the association on a legal basis. The operations at Linares have hitherto been carried on solely on the responsibility of the directors, and by considerable advances from their private funds. The directors had no hesitation in adopting this course, from an entire confidence in the success of the undertaking; but this success being now established, and an intimacy having been made up to the directors that it was imperatively necessary at once to register, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Parliament for the regulation of Joint-stock Companies, they have deemed it their duty to call this meeting for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration. The extent of their commercial transactions already amounting to from 15000, to 20000, per month, and likely to be considerably increased, is sufficient to show the importance of such legal constitution, for the security of the shareholders and the capital embarked in the undertaking; and in order that the business of the association should be conducted by a direction legally controlled and legally competent to represent the association on the numerous occasions to which the official and commercial transactions both in Spain and England give rise, your directors submit this question for your consideration, in the full confidence that you will entirely concur with them in the propriety of taking immediate steps for the registration of the association.

## Balance Sheet of the Linares Mining Association, July 1, 1851.

ASSETS.	
Lead ore at Linares, 236 tons, at 51.10s. per ton	£1573 0 0
" Seville, 163 tons, at 10s. per ton	1630 0 0
" Newcastle, 349 tons, at 11s. per ton	3859 0 0
" on board ship, 223 tons, at 10s. 18s. per ton	2397 5 0
Pig-lead at Seville, 1064 tons, at 17s. per ton	1810 0 0
Instalments to be received	1656 10 0
Cash and securities in office	408 0 2—£13,333 15 2
LIABILITIES.	
Promise note to Clay and Co., due Oct. 7	£2000 0 0
Ditto ditto due Dec. 7	2000 0 0
Due to Clay and Co. on balance	4271 12 3
Payments due in Cornwall	68 10 0
Payments due in London	79 0 0
Accounts for machinery	177 10 5—8,596 12 8
Balance of assets	£4,737 2 6
[1000 shares not issued.]	

The CHAIRMAN commenced by saying that it was unnecessary for him to inform the proprietors present that their proceedings hitherto had been irregular. The board, having received an intimation that the company should be registered, had given the subject every consideration, and could come to but one conclusion. They must register, for they could not carry on the company in a constitutional manner without. They had gone on thus far, encountering great difficulties, at the sole risk and responsibility of the board; and having placed the concern on a firm basis, by securing a surplus of assets of 5000, they considered it would give more security to the shareholders by at once conforming to the conditions of the Registration Act. He would, therefore, propose the following resolution:—

Resolved.—That the Linares Mining Association be forthwith registered under the provisions of the Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies, 7th and 8th Victoria.

Mr. WILSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. COXHEAD asked the chairman to point out the clause in the Act that rendered it necessary this company should register. It being read, he observed that the seventh section was for colonial objects alone, and necessary there, but it did not follow it must be so in England. It appeared that no general criterion had been laid down. The Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies was understood to say it was unnecessary, if the business was not conducted in England.

Mr. WILKINSON had occasion to take an opinion a short time ago, and then found that parties here were clearly liable to the Act, the property being out of England, but the business conducted here.

A SHAREHOLDER was of the same opinion; it was quite clear it could not be managed here, unless registered. This was proved by the daily workings under the Winding-up Act.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the company were liable to penalties for neglecting to register.

Mr. COXHEAD entirely differed, and would strongly oppose the motion. It was an enormous risk, and one they ought not to encounter. Should it turn out a bad thing, a few of them would be sued, and their property made liable to discharge the debts of the concern. Altogether, the information they had was so crude, that until legal demonstration was more clearly shown of the absolute necessity, he begged to move that they now adjourn, and give the matter further consideration upon some future occasion.

Mr. FIELD had listened with no less attention than surprise to the sentiments uttered by the last speaker. The liability must last for three years, and he, therefore, hoped, on a second consideration, that Mr. COXHEAD would be brought to think very differently of the matter in question. Why should five or six directors be liable? for, constituted as they were, they only were liable. If there were any doubt as to the Joint-Stock Act, they ought to place themselves on the safe side, and come as near as possible to the Cost-book System, by which every shareholder might know the actual state of the mine he was concerned in. Either of these systems would be better than as they were constituted at present.

Mr. COXHEAD contended that, although the shareholders entertained great respect for the board individually, still they had not collectively a sufficient control over their acts. He would, therefore, persist in the motion for adjournment.

Mr. GILBY was sorry to differ entirely with the directors. Registering might be desirable to them; they would then know who were their co-partners, and the interest each held. The 66th section expressly stated that any registered proprietor was liable for all the debts after the assets of the company were exhausted, and that was not impossible, according to the position they were in; for, although their assets were shown to be on the increase, the liabilities were so to an equal extent. Any creditor would, after registry, have the power to sue any one of the shareholders, who would have no remedy but paying; and as to suing his co-partners for contributions, the chances of recovery were very faint. There was a case in point now in court of a party who had been forced to discharge a claim, which, with law expenses, amounted to 5000, and was now compelled to accept a small contribution from the other shareholders, to bring the matter to a termination. The Winding-up Act, in fact, did not work well; there were great difficulties attending it.

Mr. FIELD instanced Kitbricken, and some other mining concerns, that had been satisfactorily wound up by the Act, and contended that it was an unfair position for any shareholder to wish to keep all the liabilities resting on the directors' shoulders, while they receive all the advantage, without any share of the risk.

Mr. GILBY contended that it was the first point of duty on the part of the directors to have registered the company at the commencement, and not wait till three or four years threw some new light upon them. Having done so, they might well retain it, having the whole command of the company's affairs vested in them. The third clause of the bye-laws, upon the back of the scrip, said

"shares shall be transferred without any further liability;" therefore, he would never consent to register; in fact, he would

he benefit of Sir John Easthope's experience on his return. They could not, therefore, in his opinion, do better than keep the worthy baronet amongst them.

Mr. MATTIE observed, that if he had known that Sir John Easthope meant to resign, he should have come prepared to move that the two vacancies now existing should not be filled up, and more particularly because he thought that so many directors were not required. He should conclude by moving that Sir John Easthope, Bart., be requested to remain chairman of the company.—G. BARCLAY, Esq., seconded the motion, and hoped Sir John would not hesitate to continue in the office he had so long held in the company.

The CHAIRMAN consented, provided he was to be relieved from all responsibility during his absence. (Hear, hear.) On his return to this country, he should be happy to give his attention to the affairs of the company. (Hear.)

The resolution was passed, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. HITCHEN considered that the shareholders in the country would be greatly discouraged if they came to hear that Sir John Easthope was to retire; he was, therefore, very much pleased to find that gentleman agreeing to remain president of the association.

A PROPRIETOR asked what was the actual balance?—Mr. BIDDULPH said they had got 17,000, but they were liable to unclaimed dividends and other things, so that the available balance was only 11,000.

The CHAIRMAN said they must bear in mind that the new manager had received the same instructions as the former one—namely, not to call upon the company to send money out there, without he saw sufficient to warrant success. Now, the sum that had been expended on Maria Grande was \$39,700, whilst that estimated to be expended was \$69,000, leaving about \$30,000 more to be expended. It was a great misfortune, certainly, that so many mines had been taken, but their late manager, Mr. Shoolbred, was a very cautious man, and he had no doubt that one or two of these mines would have produced considerably before the others would require anything. If any further expenditure should be required than the directors felt justified in consenting to, the shareholders would be called together to sanction such an expenditure.

A PROPRIETOR asked what was the amount owing to them by the mine proprietors?—The CHAIRMAN replied about \$300,000. He was happy to say that Lord Palmerston had urged his influence to induce the Mexican Government to pay the amount due to them, and had spoken to Senor Payno on the subject, who had expressed a similar disposition. (Hear, hear.)

Several PROPRIETORS thought that these various matters, as well as the instructions given to the new manager, might be well left to the directors.

James Mackillop, Esq., and Joseph Tasker, Esq., were re-elected directors unanimously; and Webster Flockton, Esq., elected a director, in the room of his brother, Thos. M. Flockton, Esq., deceased, and John Hibbert, jun., Esq., auditor.

Mr. BIDDULPH said the Deed limited them to seven directors as the minimum.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and directors, when the meeting separated.

#### COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 1st instant.

CHARLES HEATON ELLIS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, as also the minutes of the meeting in Jan. last, the CHAIRMAN read the following report:—

Since the meeting on the 30th January last, the *Acacia* has arrived at Swansea, bringing 427 tons of copper ore, 24 tons of silver leavings, and 3 tons of silver ore, from the Santa Ana Mine. The copper ore are averaged 22 per cent. copper, and have realised 5500. The silver leavings give 150 ozs. of silver to the ton, but have not yet been sold—the silver ore has not been assayed. The quantity of copper ore raised at the company's mines during the six months ending 30th April has been 407 tons, showing an increase of 75 tons, as compared with the preceding six months, and the reports from the manager still continue highly satisfactory, particularly of the new copper mines at Flamenco and Tres Puntas. The total expenditure at the different silver mines to 30th December last, including the purchase money of \$2500, has been 15,720, and the proceeds of the silver shipped to England have amounted to 12,470; it will be seen that the amount of charges has been 10,470, and the returns 12,470, thus leaving a surplus of 3000, and it must be remembered that the returns have been principally from the two mines of Al Fin Hallada and San Jose del Carmen, in which the company have only a small interest, whilst the expenditure has been developing the six mines in which the company are interested.

The following shows the company's barrows, or shares, in the different mines:—viz.: Al Fin Hallada, 22; San Jose del Carmen, 3; Merceditas, 124; Santa Ana, 12; Carmen Alto, 14; Colorado, 16. The mines in Chili are divided into 34 barrows.

The reports from the mines since the last meeting have been gradually improving, and although the returns have not proportionally increased, yet from the better accounts of the state of the workings the directors fully expect shortly to receive larger returns from them. The total amount of expenditure at the gold mines, including the purchase money of 3600, has amounted to 4,700, up to 31st December last, and the only returns have been 350. The present working is confined to the Descubridores de Oro Mine, and our manager hopes that it will eventually repay the expenditure on these mines.

Our manager stated in April last that he had just returned from visiting the company's estates, and found them in very good order, especially considering the great scarcity of water, in consequence of which provisions, fodder, &c., have considerably advanced in price, but he had previously purchased sufficient hay, barley, and straw, at moderate rates, to last him through the winter. In his last advices (May 25) he stated that on the 11th they had some very reasonable rain. The directors regret to add that in May Copiapo had been visited by a severe earthquake, but the company's property has not sustained any material injury.

The cash statements and balance-sheet of the company's affairs, to 30th June, verified by the auditors, are now before the meeting for the inspection of the shareholders, and therefore they do not perhaps warrant the declaration of a dividend. The directors, looking at the improved value of their property, and the increased remittances in both copper and silver, which may be reasonably calculated upon within the next few months, have not hesitated to propose a payment of 5s. per share on and after the 10th Oct. next.

Amount to credit of profit and loss, 1500.

The report having been received and adopted, it was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded, and carried unanimously, that Thomas Curtis, Esq., who had gone out of office by rotation, be re-elected director, and that James Tullock, be re-elected auditor.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman and directors for their able management of the affairs of the company, when the meeting separated.

#### LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. P. WATSON read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and stated that the directors having declared a dividend of 10s. per share, the same was now in course of payment in regular order of business.

The CHAIRMAN then read the directors' report and financial statement, as well as the report from Capt. Reed, the agent at the mines.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In presenting to the shareholders at this, the annual general meeting, the usual yearly accounts of the Lewis Mines, the directors may, they think, consider themselves fairly entitled to congratulate their co-adventurers upon the very prosperous state of the mines. It will be borne in mind that at the last annual meeting the balance against the mines was \$28, 9s. 10d. Since that period the profits of the mines have cleared off that balance; and further, since the last meeting the directors have had the satisfaction of paying in three dividends the sum of 1500. A further dividend, being the fourth, of 500, is also declared, and payable this day.

Since the last meeting the directors have added much valuable ground to the mines; this ground is immediately adjoining, and into which some of the levels are already extended. As regards the state and prospects of the underground workings, the directors submit to the meeting the report of Capt. Reed, which will be read.

The directors having thought it desirable that the shareholders should have an opportunity for discussing numerous and interesting points bearing upon their interest connected with this undertaking, have requested Capt. Reed's attendance, who, being present, will be happy to give every information in his power. The present state and prospects of the mines are not here much referred to, as it is thought better on this occasion that you take them from him.

#### Statement of Accounts.

Returns of black tin, from May, 1850, to end April, 1851 £18,238 7 11  
Arsenic sold 128 12 9  
Copper 56 0 0  
Old materials 87 8 0 — £18,520 8 8  
To balance of last account 828 9 10  
Costs from May, 1850, to end of April, 1851 15,208 6 8  
Steam whim-engine 205 11 10  
Interest and discounts 62 3 0  
Directors' attendance 200 0 0  
London management 200 0 0  
First dividend, 500; second, 500; third, 500 1,500 0 0 — 18,204 11 4

Leaving balance £ 315 17 4

The CHAIRMAN then moved "that the reports and accounts now read be adopted and entered on the cost and transfer book of the company, which, being seconded, was carried unanimously. He then observed, that as Captain Reed was present the shareholders might wish to ask him a few questions as to the state of their property, the prospects, &c.

Several questions having been put and answered satisfactorily, Capt. REED stated that Lewis Mines were situated in a similar stratum to West Providence Mines, on lodes parallel to them. The Lewis tin was good, though not equal in quality to that of their neighbour. They would shortly have an increase in quantity and quality, though Praed's lode with them was not of so good a quality as other parts of the mines.

Mr. ENSOR observed that the yearly accounts were made up to end April, and were very satisfactory. He would like to know the result of May and June.

The CHAIRMAN stated that was not yet ascertained, for expecting a better price for tin after the Dutch sale about to take place, they had not disposed of the produce for those months. They would have two sales shortly after that, and might expect a good result. The establishment of the Union Tin Smelting Works introduced a useful competitor, and the company had derived considerable benefit from it. Capt. Reed had taken one-half the tin to the house he could obtain the best price from, and they gave the full value, knowing the Union Company must take the other moiety.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON inquired whether all the merchants' supplies were charged up in the accounts presented. Nothing hanging behind?

Capt. Reed said they were, and should always be while he remained the company's agent. The tin could never be sold to better advantage than by the plan that had been formerly followed.

Mr. BIRDSEY was happy to hear it; for there were parties who thought it detrimental to the company's interest, rather than otherwise, while he himself felt quite satisfied they had received great benefit from the starting of the Union Company.

Mr. P. STAINSBY stated that he held a much larger interest in the Lewis Mines than in the smelting-works; consequently, he was more interested in obtaining the highest price for the mine produce than in sharing the profits derived by smelting. He looked forward to the receipt of six dividends a year from Lewis in place of four. The tin ore of late had been sold to the highest bidder, independent of the Union Company, and Mr. P. Watson had sketched out what he conceived had been the result.

Mr. P. WATSON (the secretary to the Union Company) submitted his sketch, showing that the prices received for the tin since one-half had ceased going to the Union Company was 2/10s. per ton less upon black tin.

Mr. P. STAINSBY stated that Lewis accounts would continue to be kept separate as before, and, with the reports, be printed and circulated quarterly, and, if required, frequent meetings held.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously. A like compliment was paid to Capt. Reed, both of which were suitably acknowledged.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that any shareholder in Lewis Mines feeling a desire to hold a similar interest in the sett adjoining (Gurlyn), of which the directors had just received the title deeds, might have it by signifying his wish; thereon they proposed to erect a 50-in. cylinder pumping engine and a 30-in. stamp, the estimated outlay being 5000.

Mr. STAINSBY observed that the reason the subject was then mooted was, having Captain Reed present ready to explain personally anything that was asked of him. More than the full number of shares were bespoke, but every Lewis holder would receive a preference. No premium had been paid for the ground, nor would any be charged; all would come in alike. The expense hitherto had been for the two mines, which cost 30 and 25 guineas respectively. The dues were 1-18th.

Capt. REED stated that the sett was a mile long, and the first object would be to put the present engine-shaft in order. The house must come down and be rebuilt; a great part of the stone would be used therein.

The meeting then terminated.

#### WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a special general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Broad-street, on Saturday last, by adjournment from the Tuesday preceding.

JAMES HERRON, Esq., in the chair.

After reading the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, and stating that the parties present on Tuesday deemed it right (in consequence of the absence of several influential proprietors, who were then in Cornwall upon a visit to the mines) to adjourn the meeting until that day, the CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Francis Pryor, of Gwennap, had been suggested as a fit and proper person to be appointed as one of the committee of management in Cornwall, being a resident within two miles of the mine, and holding a very large interest.

Mr. THOMAS FIELD proposed, and Mr. TORKINGTON seconded, the nomination of Mr. Francis Pryor as a member of the committee of management in Cornwall, in the place of Mr. Richard Harvey, who had disqualifyed, and which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that it be left to Mr. Pryor and Captain W. Richards, two of the committee of management, to select and appoint (as the Deed empowered them to do) a fit and proper person, duly qualified, to act with them as the third member of such committee.

Mr. FIELD and several other shareholders signified their approval. Mr. Field then reported that he had just returned from a visit to the mine, where he had met Mr. Pryor and several mining agents of undoubted talent, who expressed their united opinion of the value and prospects of the north ground, and who strongly recommended the immediate putting to work of Roselobby engine, and sinking the said shaft 20 or 30 fms. deeper, the lode therein being a down-right, and at or about the depth proposed one or two champion lodes underlaying north would fall in and form a junction, which it was particularly desirable to see in such a locality—in fact, many thought that no speculation whatever; in addition to which, the sinking upon Roselobby lode proving it every foot the deeper it is sunk, throwing a flat red west, and sinking a shaft there, would not only ventilate that part of the property, but prove its value at no distant day. The meeting terminated with the usual formalities.

#### HOLYFORD COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.

At the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the office, Great Winchester-street, on Wednesday, the 30th July.

CHARLES HUNT, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the following directors' report was read:—

In consequence of the altered prospects of the mines, during the past 12 months, and considering that the opinion of a well-qualified and disinterested mine surveyor would be of great assistance in future workings, as well as satisfactory to the shareholders, the directors engaged with Mr. John Taylor, Jun., to inspect the property at Holyford: subjoined is a copy of that gentleman's report, to which the attention of shareholders is requested. There is also annexed the report of the acting captain of the mines, containing details of the progress made in the workings since the last half-yearly meeting. Considerable difficulty and inconvenience have frequently been experienced in carrying on the business of the company in strict conformity with the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Act; the directors have, therefore, called a special meeting, to be held at the close of the ordinary general meeting of this day, when a proposal will be submitted for the dissolution of the association as now constituted, with a view to its establishment on the Cost-book System, which is found much better adapted to the requirements of a mining company, and on which the mining adventures of Great Britain are, it is believed, with very few exceptions conducted. Should this proposal be carried, a second meeting will be immediately called for the purpose of confirming it, in conformity with the provisions of the *Act of Settlement*.

Balance Sheet from 30th November, 1850, to 30th May, 1851.

To balance from last account	£ 4 19 7
Proceeds of ore from Oct. 1 to March 1, inclusive (less royalties)	£4968 9 8
Less received on account, as per last statement	1607 16 6 — 3360 13 2
Received on account of ore not assayed	344 13 9
<b>Total</b>	£3710 6 6
By sundry expenses:—Office rent and salaries, 75/-; <i>Mining Journal</i> and <i>Times</i> newspapers, 4/-; advertisements, registrar's fees, &c., 4/-	£ 84 3 0
Current expenses, working mines to 30th April	3605 16 9
Cash at mines	20 6 9
<b>Total</b>	£3710 6 6

Statement of Monthly Mine Costs and Produce.

1851—January miners' cost account, 532/-; merchants' bills, 76/-; 9s. 4d. ....	£ 608 17 4
February—mines, 457/-; 4s. 4d.; merchants, 69/-; 6d. ....	517 10 0
March—mines, 518/-; 1s.; merchants, 33/-; 19s. ....	552 0 0
April—mines, 466/-; 1s. 2d.; merchants, 29/-; 18s. 11d. ....	496 12 1
May—mines, 579/-; 10s. 5d.; merchants, 235/-; 12s. 10d. ....	805 3 3
June—mines, 518/-; 18s. 8d.; merchants, 113/-; 5s. 4d. ....	632 4 0
<b>Balance</b>	1400 5 4
<b>Total</b>	£5022 12 4
1851—January, by 51 tons ore (less royalties) ....	£ 781 9 10
February, 52/- tons ore (ditto) ....	828 4 3
March, 51 tons ore (ditto) ....	751 2 4
April, 61 tons ore (ditto) ....	926 15 10
May, 55 tons ore (estimated) ....	835 0 0
June, 60 tons ore (ditto) ....	900 0 0
<b>Total</b>	£5022 12 4

The foregoing are the usual half-yearly accounts of the affairs of the association, the balance-sheet made up to the 31st May, and the statement of costs and produce to end of June; the two last items of the latter being estimated, as the ore for May and June is not yet delivered in Wales. It appears from the balance-sheet that the position of the company's affairs has improved to the extent of 12532. 2s. 9d. in the half-year, the amount received in advance on ores being on May 31, 3447. 13s. 9d., against 16077. 16s. 6d. on Nov. 30, 1850.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN FASQUE'S REPORT.

*Holyford Mines, July 24.*—I have now to wait on you with the report of these mines for the last six months. The engine-shaft has been sunk under the 40 fm. level 8 fms. 2 ft. 2 in.; the lode varying from 1 to 3 ft. wide, worth 30/- per fm. The whim-shaft has been sunk under the 40 fm. 2 ft. 6 in., the lode varying from 6 to 18 inches wide, with good stones of ore. The 2d shaft has been sunk 12 fms. 1 ft. in the country, and wide to the 20 and 30 fm. levels. The 1st shaft has been sunk under the 20 fm. level 3 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.—also in the country. Winze sunk under the 30, 6 fms. 5 ft. 4 in. on the lode, varying from 1 to 3 ft. wide, the last 10 fms. worth 80/- per fm.; stoped in back of 40 fm. level worth 90/- per fm.; 40 fm. level driven north 10 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., the lode varying from 1 to 1 ft. wide, with some good stones of ore, but at present the lode is small and poor—the end in evan. The 30 fm. level south driven 22 fms. 3 ft. 4 in., 10 fms. of that distance worth 30/- per fm., the remainder unproductive. The 20 fm. north of 2d shaft, driven 11 fms. 4 ft. 5 in.; the lode in the end is 6 in. wide, worth 15/- per fm. The 10 fm. driven south of 2d shaft

a knowledge of the metallurgical department of mining, as good management in this will materially influence the returns, and may make a poor mine under different management to become profitable. He should be an economist in the use of materials; but not permit the mine to fall in for want of timber, as I have known some to do. An agent deficient of the foregoing sorts of knowledge is illegitimate. I will not say that his knowledge should be so comprehensive as that described by a "Practical Miner" in his description of a "model captain"; but if he possesses a knowledge of assaying it will add very much to his recommendation. Moral qualities of an agent I do not state; I presume him to have honesty, and all the other essential virtues.

2. To have supplies from adventurers at a dearer rate than that at which other merchants would supply is illegitimate. This is an evil very much less now than formerly, inasmuch as in many mines the supplies are tendered for; but I think that even now the evil is not quite removed.

3. To lay out a large sum in buildings not absolutely required before the mine is proved is another illegitimate act. This is not now generally done, but it should never be done; and not to erect convenient buildings as soon as the mine will afford it is also illegitimate. I have been at mines where the account-houses are scarcely one-quarter part so large as they should be; while every sort of work is done in one room, which serves for office, kitchen, pantry, changing house, &c. I was at a dividend-paying mine only last week where the counting-house is only about 12 ft. square, but they have a kitchen (built of turf, and roofed with straw about 50 yards off. Extremes should be avoided.—R. S.: *Redruth, July 30.*

#### THE MINERAL RICHES OF NORTH WALES.

SIR.—Having recently made two or three trips in North Wales, I was much struck with two letters, each signed "A Miner," in your Journal, as they so completely bear out my own conviction that the principality of Wales is a comparatively unexplored field of immense mineral riches. It is true that to the eye of a Cornish miner some of the most valuable Welsh mines would have held out at the beginning little or no hopes of success—the lodes, as in the case of the great Esgair-y-Mwyn Mine, lying under a thick stratum of roofing or of clay slate. The neighbourhood of Dolgelly contains very many tempting fields of enterprise to the capitalist, and it is simply the want of energy, or capital, or perhaps both, in the local inhabitants which could prevent their town from becoming the centre of rich and flourishing mining operations. The tourist, possessing the slightest geological knowledge, must be struck with the highly-mineralised character of the hills skirting the road from Dolgelly to Barmouth. About three miles from the former town a mine has been opened, producing several tons of rich silver-lead ore. The lode can be distinctly traced for a long distance; indeed, it is said to have been proved for more than two miles in length, and that rich silver-lead ore has been found at every trial. On the top of the same hill is an old Roman level, included in the sett, from which large quantities of lead have been taken, besides the remains of other workings in the neighbourhood; indeed, to use the words of an experienced miner, when speaking of the spot after an inspection, "the hill seems full of lead." And yet this mine, having been partially explored, with great prospects of success, is now lying idle, simply from the proprietor wanting capital, and is another among many proofs that great results can only be looked for from adequate means of successfully prosecuting research—means which few private individuals possess; while, under an efficient management, the Hafod-y-Morfa Mine would become a source of ample profits to her owners.—VIATOR: *July 28.*

#### CAMBORNE CONSOLS MINE.

SIR.—Can any of my brother shareholders tell me what is going on at this mine? Some time ago, before the last instalment was called for, there were very dashing accounts of the silver to be got up. Inquiries were made as to the dressing, &c., and reports of progress were frequently in your paper. Now, "all is still." I am told the sett is a good and valuable one, if properly managed. Is anything now going on at the mine? and, if so, would it not be satisfactory to all parties if we heard what, through your Journal; and if there was an occasional meeting, or some symptoms of life shown by the directors?

Dorset, July 26.

ENQUIRER.

#### STANAGWYN MINE.

SIR.—Observing a paragraph in your last week's paper, in which it is stated, "we have seen a report, &c., representing the lode in the end richer than ever, yielding by assay 20% per cent. for copper," I fear it may mislead the distant adventurers, unless it should also appear in your columns that the assay to which you referred was not of a sample of the ore part of the lode, but of a branch of grey copper, about 4 inches big, on the north part of the lode. I would also say a few words in reply to Capt. Puckey's second attack on our operations at the mine, which appeared in your columns of last week. It seems, and very naturally, a sore subject to him; he will be fighting the shadow, when he might soon attack the substance. A little more patience will give him the proof he professes to desire, yet evidently fears to obtain. Why will he not act on your sound advice, and bottle up his opinions and remarks until the copper and tin ores are brought into the market. The public will then know and decide if Capt. Puckey's confident hopes are realised, and if our copper ores, after his "very expensive process in dressing," can only be made to produce "about 3 per cent. of copper." Perhaps he will then find that our mine agents and engineers, "poor men of weak judgment," as he is pleased politely to call them, know enough of copper ore not to require the "pity" even of Captain Puckey. Until the sale has taken place we will not bandy contradictions, to use the milder phrase, with Capt. Puckey as to the "quantity or quality" of our ores; but lest any weight should be attached by parties interested in the mine, to Capt. Puckey's letter, I will conclude by telling him he has been much misinformed, and that his statements are erroneous and contrary to the fact. Though challenged to do so for his own sake, Capt. Puckey has not yet ventured to inspect the mine or the ores.—TRURONENSIS: *July 29.*

#### WHEAL HAMLYN—FACTS, NOT FOLLIES.

SIR.—Mr. Ennor's remarks respecting Wheal Hamlyn will have no effect on those persons who know him, although he has one or two to assist him in his endeavours to enter into things that he knows but little or nothing of. I remember seeing him once at Wheal Hamlyn; he appeared there to expose his ignorance not a little. He said the lode in the shaft was a lead lode, because there was no tin near it; and, further, it was no copper lode, because there was no granite to be seen. I asked him if he could see any lead, or anything congeneric for it, and his reply was a simple "no." Such are Mr. Ennor's reasons.

Bridestow, July 30.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

#### TO SEPARATE COPPER FROM LEAD.

SIR.—I observe, in last week's Journal, that "A Proprietor of Mining Shares" requests some sound practical advice how to separate copper from lead. I have had considerable practice in that work; but no practical man can give any definite advice unless he first inspect the mine and ores in question. I have no doubt that a satisfactory separation can be effected, and recommend your correspondent taking the necessary steps.

J. WEBB.

#### JUDGMENT IN TIN MINING—EAST BIRCH TOR AND TINCROFT.

SIR.—A report has got into circulation that I condemned the working of East Birch Tor and Tincroft Mines, which I should be glad to correct through your Journal. I was requested to inspect East Birch Tor, and while there looked over Tincroft also. I did not go underground at East Birch Tor; but I have formed a very high opinion of it. There are several lodes in the sett; two of the principal ones appear to be approaching each other, and will, I have no doubt, very shortly form a junction at a point where, in all probability, it will be productive. With respect to working the mines, I should recommend that the shaft near the count house should be cut down larger, and put in condition—that the dressing department and machinery be brought nearer the mine, to do away with a great part of the rods, when, with perseverance and economy, I think she may make a paying mine. In reference to the heap of work at Tincroft, either the agent or myself must have committed a gross error. I do not like paper mining; the best experience is to be had at the mine, where I think I could convince him of his error. Tin miners require close examination; a great difference may exist in different parts of the same mine. A man might judge tolerably correctly of a pile of tin stuff in the sparry bottoms at Poldice, but be deceived in one from Painter's in the same mine; or he might go to Wheal Owles, and give a pretty correct account of that mine, but be at a loss at Botallack, where the tin is mixed up with iron. Where the work is foul, a sample should be taken home, calcined, and the iron extracted by a magnet. At Plymouth Wheal Yeoland, where the work is very rich, it looks half iron; but, when cleaned, proves to be crystallised tin. In Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy—one of the richest tin mines in Devon—they have some stuff termed by miners "flesh tongue," very much like tin, without a particle in it. In Birch Tor there is a deal of metallic iron; but if it was all tin, it would not make a difference of 100%. I never stated in my report that the agent ought to be punished for recommending the working of Tincroft. I said I had no opinion of it eastward, where the lode was split into branches; and even if the lode would pay, they want water for machinery, dressing, &c.

WILLIAM HEATH.

Bridestow, July 31.

#### THE MINERAL VEIN QUESTION.

SIR.—The animated discussion under this head has been of such duration, without in any way defining the point at issue, that many of your readers find it tedious perusal. If "Practical Miner" is a truly practical man, why does he not accept Mr. Ennor's very open challenge in a former Journal, and let the point at issue be discussed through a more direct channel, and on amicable terms, avoiding such personalities as are maintained in the correspondence?

I am not desirous of being in connection with the question, my occupation being quite in a different channel. In an earlier stage of the discussion I gave my opinion of Capt. Ennor (under the name of "Cornishman") from personal experience, which, if required, I can substantiate (but do not consider it necessary)—in fact, the manner in which the discussion is conducted would not warrant an explanation, the position of "Practical Miner" being so obscure, that I should only be making an horn-book of Captain Ennor's experience for the information of "Practical." In a former publication comment was made of "Practical Miner's" powers of conveying information to your readers through the medium of the press. This may be all very well in its place; but correspondents of less pretensions, although taking a more extended circle in which to express themselves, I consider Capt. Ennor, who I have no doubt was underground toiling long

and weary in exploring the formation of Nature, whilst his more highly talented friend, "Practical," was in all probability receiving an education in a boarding-school. When I preferred my opinion of Capt. Ennor, I had no pretension to partake in the argument, or I should have replied to "Practical's" former comment but perceiving in your last, that I am again coupled with Mr. Ennor in this affair, I take the present opportunity of informing "Practical Miner" that he is forming quite a wrong idea; that I have taken neither part or parcel in the discussion in connection with Mr. Ennor I assert, neither have I seen him for the last four years. I may here remark, that I do not know a single practical man in the district of Camborne or Redruth who would, if truly practical, assume a fictitious name. Now, if "Practical Miner" is one of this class, I certainly think he will shake off the cloak of obscurity, appear in the field with his vigor unclosed, and accept Mr. Ennor's offer: then, and not until then, may we expect the subject discussed on its merits.—NICHOLAS HITCHENS: *July 25.*

#### Mining Correspondence.

##### BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 50 fm. level. The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of this shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide; the north part for 3 ft. wide is very good, and on the extreme south part there is a solid branch of copper ore, 6 in. wide, and 2 or 3 fm. further east we expect this branch will join the north part; the whole lode here is worth from 60c. to 70c. per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze is quite equal to the last report—viz., 100c. per fm. The north part of the lode in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is producing good stones of copper ore. No change in any other tutwork operation. Our tribute department looks well.

APPLEDORE.—On my visit to the mine this day (July 30) I was pleased to find the engine nearly covered in, so that we are ready for the engineer to commence fixing. I hope, in four weeks from this time, to see the engine in full operation. I will write Mr. Mathew, the engineer, by this post to proceed without delay. The shaft and other work is progressing also.

BARGALY.—We have commenced to make a cross-cut through the lode, where we intend to put down a new shaft. So far as we have gone through the lode is well mixed with ore. I expect by the end of next week to be able to hand you the result in my report. Our men in the level are still making slow progress in driving; the ground is very hard. We have passed by spots of lead ore in the side of the lode, and frequently small strings in the country rock.

BAT HOLES.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 48 fm. level. The Wood lode, in the 48 fm. level, driving north, is at present poor, but letting out a quantity of water, by which we expect an improvement shortly; the lode in the same level driving south will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and holds out good promise, with plenty of water issuing therefrom. The tribute pitches in the shallow level, on California lode, have yielded a fair quantity of lead ore this month (July). With regard to our tribute setting for August the pitches have let at a much lower figure than was anticipated. We have put four men to cross-cut to the newly discovered lode, about 6 fms. below the shallow level, on California lode, on tribute, at 4 ft. per fm. for lead ores, and should this prove so productive as the shallow level, it will be a valuable discovery. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the 115, east of engine-shaft, there is no alteration east of Andrew's winze it is 3 to 4 ft. wide, saving work; west, no lode taken down. In the 103 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in Lintern's winze, in this level, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 11 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is 2 ft. wide, saving work. In the 80 east we are driving by the side of the lode. Nothing new in the 47 east or west. We weighed at Morwelham, on Friday, May 20.—No. 1, 70 tons 6 cwt.; and No. 2, 68 tons 19 cwt. 2 qrs., and sampled June, 72 tons and 69 tons.

BORINGDON PARK.—The end is in about 30 fathoms from Murchison's shaft; we have cut into the north part of the lode, where it has a very promising appearance, with occasionally good stones of lead. The tribute pitch in the back of the adit level is turning out well. We are thinking to sample 10 tons of good quality ore the latter part of this week; and had we more water for dressing, we should have had a larger quantity. We are obliged to suspend working in Hitchins's shaft, in consequence of the water. We have received part of the engine on the mine, and should have commenced heaving in next week, but, unfortunately, our engine-house has fallen down, which, at the least, has thrown us back upwards of five weeks. I have put all possible force to clear away the ruins, and shall begin to rebuild the latter part of this week.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, with some small branches of lead ore; the lode in the same level, west of the winze, is 6 ft. wide, yielding about 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, are driving 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level, driving south of Hallett's shaft, is rather poor at present; the lode in the same level, driving north, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of black jack, copper, and lead ore, producing 5 cwt. of the latter per fm.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is now down deep enough for the 40 fm. level, and the men employed driving and carrying the same from the 30 to the 40, and expect they will commence the cross-cut in three or four days. The lode in the south end is improved since last week; it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 32 per fm., which in such favourable ground will leave a profit. The lode in the north end is 10 ft. wide, composed of a great quantity of mudioc, prian, gossan, and spots of lead, altogether fine looking lode.

CALINGTON.—The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, is 15 inches wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fathom; we have 6 feet more to sink for a fork, and after this is accomplished we shall cut plat, and commence driving the levels north and south. The lode in the 125, north of north mine, is 20 in. wide, composed of soft killas, with strings of lead, ground very favourable, and set at 50s. per fm., and two pitches just in the rear of it at 7s. in. on the value of the lead; the lode in the south end in this level is small and poor to what it was, but it is not without lead; we have put the men to rise over this level, against the winze, which is sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 112 fm. level, to hole and to ventilate the same, and enable us to set two new pitches; there are about 4 fms. more to explore, and we think two weeks will do it; the lode in the same level, south of south mine, is 10 in. wide, producing stones of lead; the lode in the 125, north from south mine, is 19 in. wide, composed of white felspar, quartz, and stones of lead—opening tribute ground. The lode in the 112 south is 10 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; a pitch in the back of the same level, north of north mine, is very much improved. The lode in Kelly Bray rise, over the 70, is 24 feet wide, composed of spar, mudioc, and copper ore, producing 2 tons of the latter per fm. The stopes in the western end of the rise will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The ground in Kelly Bray shaft, sinking below the 50, is improved, and within a compass of 6 feet there are several small branches of spar, bespangled with mudioc and copper ore. We weighed our parcel of copper ore on the 29th instant, computed 100 tons, which when proved by weighing and drying by the purchaser's agent it was found to amount to 101 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs.

CARN GALVER.—We are driving the 20 fm. level, east of Roscorlas shaft, on the Ranger lode, by six men, at 37 fm. per fathom, and it has even exceeded our expectations; for the last 3 fms. it has been worth, on an average, 12f. per fathom, and is now as good as ever it was. As soon as we have got forth 6 or 8 fms. further we purpose to remove at a low tribute. We have cleared up the old bottoms in this level 20 fathoms west of the present end, and found the lode about 16 in. wide, producing rich stones of tin, but cannot yet work it to advantage until we have a level brought forth under it. Tregwarras lode, in the 10 fm. level, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, easy for driving, and laying open tribute ground. The adit level, 40 fm. from surface, is pushed rapidly forwards to intersect the Heathcock and Osborne lodes, which have both been worked on the backs by the old miners for more than 100 fms. in length, and as deep as they could go for the water; this adit will also uncover the gardens, where there is an intersection of three other lodes. We are anxiously waiting to see the Heathcock lode, which is only 5 or 6 fms. ahead of the present end. The deep adit, or sea level, is driving towards the wheel lode, in the 30 fm. end, at 27. 15s. per fathom. Our general prospects are, I consider, highly encouraging. The sett is an extensive one, containing 16 known lodes, several of which can be wrought to a considerable depth without engine-power, and the frequent changes and overlapping of the strata, combined with the reception by the lodes of the drainage of the two granite hills, can scarcely fail of producing large quantities of mineral. There is sufficient water-power on the mine to drive 50 stamp heads, and the best experience is to be had at the mine, where I think I could convince him of his error.

CASSANDRA ANNE (LEAD AND COPPER).—This mine is situated to the west of Great Sheba Consols, and immediately adjoining, and bounded on the north by Wheal Kingston, and on the south by West Sheba and Holm bush, in the parish of Stowe Llinsford, Cornwall, held from the Duchy at 1-15th dues. The Holm bush lead lode has been cut in the sett, and is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mudioc, can, and felspar—a most promising lode. Cobmawr lode, now West Callington, has also been cut in a shodding pit; and at Holm bush cross-course there are several east and west lodes cut in the field above and adjoining Stowe Town. The stratum here is a beautiful white and blue killas, congenial for ore, and at no great depth. From the appearance of the lodes, there is every indication of these making ore.

CHYRASE CONSOLS.—The erection of the engine in this mine is rapidly progressing towards completion; the bob is in its place, the cylinder and case screwed down on head, the boiler fixed in its position in boiler-house, the flues and walls of which are constructing, and will be finished in a few days. The smaller parts of the engine are also in that state of forwardness, that there is every reason to expect it will be at work in three weeks hence; and from the appearance of the castings, which are exceedingly strong and clean, this engine promises to be a powerful and efficient one.

COCKLEY BECK (COPPER).—I cannot see any alteration in the deep adit end, only cutting more water every foot we drive—in fact, it cannot look kindler, unless we cut copper; as for that, we have only a few spots in and out. I have been and examined a level that is driven about 9 fms.; it is on the top of the Beck, to the east of the cross-course. I have never seen a finer lode in my life; it is the finest white felspar and killas imaginable, and some of the old men tell me they have seen some fine stones of copper and lead come out of this end. I cannot find that any lead has been seen in any other place in the mine. I should recommend to put four or six men to drive this end; it is about 200 fms. above the shallow adit; it takes back fast, and there is a fine flat piece of ground in the top. I have set the deep adit end to drive by seven men, 3 fathoms, at 47. 10s. per fathom.—July 28.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The engine-shaft is now 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 50 fm. level; the ground in the shaft is still very congenial for copper. In the 40 fathoms level, driving west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth at present 10d. per fm. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. We have cleared some rubbish west of engine-shaft, and have done the same east of Paul's shaft, in back of the 20 fm. level, and in both places the lode is producing some rich black ore. In the rise in the back of the 20 fm. level, west of Paul's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some good saving work. In the 20 fathom level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is of a promising character, but unproductive at present. In the 10 fm. level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, we have had some good stones of ore; the lode at present is 18 in. wide, of a very promising character. We have taken down the south part of the lode in the 10 fm. level, east of Stanley's shaft, and have discovered some ore ground. In the level driving between the adit and 10 fm. level, west of Paul's shaft, we have a branch of ore 10 in. wide. In the 30 fm. level, driving west of May's shaft, on north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still of a very promising character. The south branches at and below the adit level, west of flat-rod shaft, still continue to produce some rich ore. We sampled on Tuesday last 31 tons of ore, worth about 6d. per ton.

CWMYSTWYTH.—The western ground continues poor, and the ore working very fast. The eastern ground is looking a little better; the ore continues in King-side adit, but the ground is hard. The lode in Pen-y-gellen shaft is looking well, and will now pay well for stowing: 80 tons of ore expected at the next sampling.

DEVON AND COURTESY.—The western slopes in the back of the 60 fm. level are looking well, and I believe, from the appearance of the lode, that we shall find we have a good piece of ore ground above that level. The eastern slopes are not quite so good as reported last week



under the same level, west of shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 6d. per fm.; in the same level, east of shaft, on Allan's branch, the branch is worth 27d. per fm.; in the same level, west of shaft, on the same branch, the branch is worth 16d. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 52 fm. level, east of Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, the branch is worth 16d. per fm. Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, is sunk to the 66 fm. level, and the shaftmen will commence driving east and west next week. The lode in the bottom of said shaft is 14 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and brint, with good stones of copper ore, having a kindly appearance. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 7 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the stopes in the back of the same level the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 6d. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 40 fm. level west, the lode is 8 in. wide, chiefly composed of flookan, with some spots of black ore, but not of any value; in the same level the lode is 15 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level west, the lode is 3*1*/<sub>2</sub> feet wide, worth 7d. per fm. At middle shaft, on the same lode, in the 20 fm. level west, the lode is large and unproductive; in the cross-cut driving north of shaft, in same level, to intersect a north lode, the ground is favourable for driving; and we expect to intersect the lode in 17 fms. driving; in the 10 fm. level, driving east of the same shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of gossan, brint, and some stones of rich copper ore. At Madison's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level cross-cut, east of shaft, the ground is much the same as last reported, and we expect to intersect the south lode this month. The 70 fm. level, west of shaft, is suspended for the present, where the lode is 2 feet wide, hard and poor. Since our last report, we have re-set the 63 to drive east of Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode; the lode in this level is 15 in. wide, producing some good work in the. Our tribute department continues to look well.

**WHEAL TREASURY.**—We have cleared up the old men's workings on Penny lode 20 fms. west of the great flookan, also the winze, which is 10 ft. deep under adit, lode 18 in. wide. I have set the same wing to sink deeper, at 20s. per fm., to be carried 7 ft. long, by four men; it will produce 40 sacks per fm. of good tinstuff, worth 12d. We have now 120 sacks at surface, of 11 gallons each, ready for sampling. We have these pitches set east of the great flookan on the same lode, two at 5s. and one at 11s. in 12; two pitches on Drowell's lode, one at 5s. and the other at 10s. in 12; and two pitches more on Treasury lode. We have not yet cleared the adit, so as to come in under the green carbonate, black ore, and gossan as met with in the 14 fm. level, lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east of the same shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of gossan, brint, and some stones of rich copper ore. At Madison's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level cross-cut, east of shaft, the ground is much the same as last reported, and we expect to intersect the south lode this month. The 70 fm. level, west of shaft, is suspended for the present, where the lode is 2 feet wide, hard and poor. Since our last report, we have re-set the 63 to drive east of Alexander's shaft, on Wallis's lode; the lode in this level is 15 in. wide, producing some good work in the. Our tribute department continues to look well.

**WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.**—At Gray's engine-shaft, in the 60 east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing abundance of copper ore, and worth 50d. per fm.; west, it is worth 40d. per fm. It is a cheering sight to see such grey and black ore hauling to the surface from this level. In the 50 east, lode 24 ft. wide, producing an excellent sample of tinstuff; in the 50 west, lode 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin, and more favourable for some time. In the 30, east of Buckley's, the lode in the end is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, good work for tin, worth 12d. per fm. In the 20, east of ditto, we are up 10 fms., but not to the old men's workings; we are now driving on a very promising lode. In the winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. lode is the same size as last reported, producing good work for tin. At Lamb's, in Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, worth 3d. per fathom for copper ore. In the winze in the bottom of the 30, east of Kenworthy's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding copper ore, and worth 12d. per fathom. We are continuing the cross-cut towards Hampton's lode; the ground is much harder. If our present prospects continue, we shall have from 80 to 90 tons of ore of good quality for sale by the end of this month. We are getting on speedily with the stamps, and hope to have it at work in a month's time; and we abound with tinstuff in readiness for that department of our operations.

**WHEAL VENTON.**—Since our last report we have opened on the lode in the 60 east, adit, level 2 fms. east and west of the cross-course. The lode in the east end is about 2 ft. wide, with gossan, spar, and mauld, intermixed with spots of strong yellow copper ore; the lode in the western end is about 15 in. wide, much of the same character. It has been rather disorderly in this end, but is getting more compact as we proceed; this has all the appearance of strong copper lode, and we calculate in depth it will turn out great deposits of copper ore, being near the junction of granite and killian (at present in killas). Two other lodes have been opened on the backs to the north, within about 70 fms. of the above, which have very encouraging appearances, but have never been seen as deep as the adit. These three lodes can be intersected by cross cuts being driven north of Old Uny lode, on the cross-course, for about 3*1*/<sub>2</sub> fm. per fm. All our working operations (with the exception of two men opening on the lode in the adit) are confined to surface, clearing out foundation for boiler-house, capstan, and shears, which are nearly completed. The small capstan and shears we had for lifting stone to build the engine-house we have sold to Raleigh Mine for 9*1*/<sub>2</sub>. We are happy to inform you that Mr. Hodges has commenced sending some parts of the engine; and the boiler arrived here on Saturday last, and on Wednesday the beam; he has promised that we shall have the cylinder soon.

**WHEAL VENTON.**—This mine continues to hold out great promise of shortly becoming a very good one. The north end in the 30 fm. level is still large, of a very promising character, in a congenial stratum, and producing some good ores; all the ground driven through in this level since we got beyond the disordered ground will well pay for working it, and the lode in the present end is of just the same character. The south end is still unproductive, but from the nature of the stratum through which we are driving I have no fear of a successful issue here also. The shaft is sunk 8*1*/<sub>2</sub> fms. below the 30 fm. level; the ground is now a little harder than it has been, but it is still moderate—slaking at 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> fm. per fm.; we purpose sinking it 11*1*/<sub>2</sub> fms. below the 30 before we commence driving, to allow 9 feet for bearers and cistern, and a little space below to leave the shaft in proper order for sinking again, and if the ground continues of the same quality we hope to accomplish it within a month from this time.

**WHEAL WILLIAMS.**—There is but little alteration in the south lode engine-shaft, more than it is now cut down and made secure to the depth of 13 fms. from surface. We intend dropping the lift to the 20 fm. level to-day, if possible, and hope to have the water in the lode, and the shaft cut down and made good to that depth in about three weeks from this date (July 30). The lode standing in the shaft is still equally fine, being composed of a light capel and fine gossan, with nests of black copper ore.

**WHEAL WREY CONSOLS (ST. IVES, NEAR LISKEARD).**—Since we commenced operations in this mine we have cleared the adit level to the end—viz., 15 fms., and find the lode to be from 3 to 5 feet wide, composed of flookan, about 2 ft. wide, with gossan and mauld, producing good specimens of carbonate of silver-lead. This mine is situated to the north of Wheal Trelewany about three-quarters of a mile, and is bounded on the west by Wheal Venton and Butterdon, in strata very congenial for silver-lead ore. The seat is very extensive, embracing a great number of promising lodes, and in a very productive mining district. The lode now being explored has been inspected by several respectable mine agents, and is declared to be one of the most promising character in this district. Six miners are now engaged in extending the adit upon the lode, at 30s. per fm.; and we expect, on our driving further into the high ground, about 30 fms. below, under the gossan and into a lead lode, which present appearances fully warrant.

P. Q. ROSKILL, manager; P. Roskilly, purser; P. Harvey, agent; July 29.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

**LINARES MINES.**—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas: *Linares, July 19.*—The east shaft is communicated to the 55 according to the dialling, and the men are squaring down the shaft, when their contract will be complete. The lode in the 55, west of Wilson's shaft, is large, and worth 2*1*/<sub>2</sub> tons per fm.; in the same level, west of San Juan shaft, the lode is at present much as it was last week, without alteration since my last—the lode continuing to be worth 1 ton per fm.; in the same level, west of San Juan shaft, the lode is at present much as it was last week, containing a small portion of lead only. We have put additional force in the clearing the 31 east, which work it will be desirable to expedite as much as we conveniently can, in the hope of meeting with some archea left by the old men, and to ascertain the nature of the lode gone down below the old workings. Our tribute pitches are doing well this month. I take this opportunity of referring to the annexed stock account as showing an increased quantity:—Weighed in July 19, 46 tons 4 cwt.; total in stock, 713 tons 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> cwt.; pig-lead smelted 23 tons 19 cwt.; total in stock, 176 tons 10 cwt.

**ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.**—[Received July 28.]

*Cobre, June 28.*—The 22 west is greatly improved; the lode is 4 ft. wide, coarse quality, but all sent to the dressing floors. In the last day or two a slide dipping west has been crossing the lode, and we think heaved it a little to the south, in the same way as the lode was heaved above, in Taylor's shaft; it is, perhaps, owing to this that we have not yet cut down the water from the shaft. We expect to find the lode on the west side of the heave much improved. The 22 east is looking better, and will now yield 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> ton of good ore per fm. We have commenced a winze from the deep adit, 3*1*/<sub>2</sub> fms. east of the lode, which has been described as of a promising character. The 10, west of Taylor's, is without ore. We have communicated with the winze sinking from adit. The lode in the stopes under the 10 is larger in size, but contains more horse and mauld, ground on each side very troublesome; it has to be closer timbered by two men by day and one by night, to keep it secure. An arch or pillar is now being left to the west.

**Angelita.**—The adit level from Descubierta shaft has been communicated to Goocholope shaft. We shall keep the shafts by free labourers and our own negroes as well as we can.

**July 2.**—A steamer leaving for Havana this day, I address you to say the quantity of ore raised in June is 155 tons, and 5 tons precipitate. Stopped of the lode under the 10 25 fms., which leaves an average yield of about 6 tons per fm. The proportion of stone to the dust is very good, and shows the richer character of this discovery over the ore ground worked near Perseverancia shaft. In the 22 west there is a small branch only in the end, consisting of spar and ore, which I do not consider to be the whole of the lode; we shall, therefore, cross-cut the level, being within a few feet of Taylor's shaft, but still 5 fms. east of the ore ground above. The miners have not gained the premium offered them last month. I hope this they will be more successful. The 22 east looks more promising, although not richer for copper.

**TRENAUL LIME QUARRIES.**—The period for the application for shares in this undertaking has expired, and the allotment will be forthwith made. The deeds have been prepared and forwarded to Cornwall for the requisite signatures, so as to place the property in the names of the trustees on account of the company. Every thing, in fact, has been done to enable the committee of management to proceed with the works without delay, and arrangements will be entered into for the supply of the blue lins in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and other places, where it is used extensively in all works where Roman cement is required.

**INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES.**—On Thursday, in the House of Lords, Lord Wharncliffe moved for a return of the names of all inspectors of collieries appointed by Government under the Act of last session, the districts assigned them, and the amount of salaries paid; and inquired if there was any objection to give such information? The Earl of Carlisle thought his lordship had done good service in calling public attention to the subject, and could see no objection to the return. They had received the reports of two inspectors of their proceedings up to the 24th June last, and expected the others in a few days, when they also should be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

**THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK POST.**—Mr. Lake's project is at present under consideration by the French Government. We trust that, having set the initiative in the domestic book post during the first Republic, they will not be backward in adopting the present arrangement. Our own Government have entered with spirit into the project, and, by the arrangements already made, show every disposition to remove any difficulty in the way of making the plan general.

**UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The Lords have passed the preamble of this bill, for establishing a new telegraph company for the kingdom.

#### MINING IN THE KESWICK DISTRICT, CUMBERLAND.—No. I.

BY R. BRIGHAM SHEPHERD.

I am induced to offer to the public, through the medium of your valuable Journal, a series of papers upon mines and mining in this district, from a thorough conviction of the value of its mineral deposits, and also from a desire to draw the attention of the mining world to this (comparatively speaking) untried region. That it has long been known as a mining district is pretty well understood; but the trials have hitherto been so trivial, and made with so little system, that there has been no opportunity of a thorough development of its mineral wealth.

It appears, by a Charter of King Edward IV., that Keswick was famous for its mines, and the town was in the year 1700 principally inhabited by miners; for we find, on reference to an old history of Cumberland, that the Germans had a smelting-house by the Derwent side, the remains of which are still to be seen, and which are quaintly described as "managed through their ingenious invention by the forcible stream of that river, making it serve instead of bellows, hammers, and forge, as also for sawing boards, to the great admiration of the curious spectator." In the Vale of Newland we have also an ancient mine, which I shall describe more fully in a future paper. This mine was known in the time of Henry III., as appears from a "Close Roll" of that reign. There are several rich veins in this set, and it was about these that a memorable trial took place in the reign of Elizabeth, between the Earl of Northumberland (then lord of the manor) and the Crown, which terminated in favour of the Queen, from the fact of their being silver and gold in the mine, which was claimed as a Royal prerogative.

Borrowdale, in the immediate neighbourhood, has long been famous for its "wad," or black-lead, and which we find described in *Gilpin's Tour* as "a hard, shining stone, which we call black-lead, that is used by painters in drawing their lines, and shading their pieces black and white, which whether it be Dioscorides, Pingitis, or Melanteria, or ochre (a sort of earth burnt black), or whether it was unknown to the ancients, I cannot determine." This substance, as is now generally known, is carbon, and called plumbago, or graphite. The mining operations in this district have been principally confined to open casts and drifts in the mountain sides, the deepest shaft being only 40 fms.; but as I intend treating each mine separately, I will leave the method of working for a subsequent paper.

The chief reason why there are not more mines working to a profit in this part is the want of capital. For many years past they have been in the hands of a few working miners, who, after having raised as much ore as they could with their limited means, and in the most available places, have ultimately abandoned them. Thus robbed, they offer little inducement to men of small capital, and, consequently, have lain idle for a number of years, and it has not been till within the last three or four years that anything like capital and system have been introduced; and from my own experience, borne out by the present state and prospects of those mines where a more extended capital has been employed, I am confident that, should the tide of mining adventure turn this way, we shall shortly have many valuable mines opened out in this district.

In my next paper I shall notice the geological formation of the country, the nature and composition of the lodes, their bearing, general features, &c. In conclusion, I trust I may not have trespassed too much upon your columns, and only wish it had fallen into more able hands to bring before the public a subject which I have long wished to see noticed, but which no one seemed willing to take up.—*Portinscale, near Keswick, July 19.*

**BANK DIVIDENDS.**—The following is a summary of the rate of dividends for the half-year, as declared by various joint-stock banks during the past month:—

Bank.	Net Profits.	Reserve Fund.	Rate of Div. p. ann.
London and Westminster	£42,051 1 3	£12,158 13 4	£5 per cent.
Commercial Bank of London	15,551 13 0	28,062 17 11	6
London Joint-Stock	27,341 15 7	55,847 4 3	6
Union Bank of London	39,806 3 8	50,000 0 0	7
Colonial Bank	14,210 2 4	80,971 12 3	2
Ionian Bank	11,779 4 2	16,322 1 1	6
South Australian Bank	22,231 9 1	30,204 18 7	6 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub>
Union Bank of Australia	92,760 8 10 <i>1</i>	87,864 7 3	6 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub>

\* For the year. † With a bonus of 8*1*/<sub>2</sub> per share. ‡ Ditto 10*1*/<sub>2</sub> per share.

#### NEW PATENTS.

##### LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. T. Chance, gentleman, Birmingham, for improvements in the manufacture of glass. R. Lloyd, Paris, engineer, for improvements in steam-engines and in treating steam. P. R. Drummond, of Perth, for improvements in churns. J. Workman, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, fumist and furnace-builder, for improvements in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other articles made of like materials. C. Barlow, of Chancery-lane, London, for improvements in saws. Victor Lemaign, Cetze, France, for certain improvements in rotary and other engines. C. Cowper, of 20, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, for improvements in locomotive engines, and boilers, and carriages, part of which improvements are applicable to other similar purposes.

J. Whitelaw, Johnstone, North Britain, for certain improvements in steam-engines. J. Manuell, of Red Lion-square, Middlesex, manufacturing fancy stationer, for improvements in ornamental paper and other fabrics.

C. Perley, New York, America, machinist, for certain new and useful improvements in the construction of capstans for nautical and general purposes.

##### DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

B. Nickels, jun., Albany-road, Camberwell, draft or chess board.—J. Gathill, King's Arms yard, Moorgate-street, shawl and other pins.—G. Holcroft, Manchester, steam generator.—J. Bellamy, St. George's Saw-mills, York, cart.

##### PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

G. Kane, Dublin, cabinet to contain portable furniture.—W. S. Adams, Haymarket, sponging pan or bath.—W. and J. Harcourt, Birmingham, portable cylindrical writing case.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

#### Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, August 1, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. a	per ton.	Tile	per ton.	£83 0 0
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£45 5-5 7 6	Old copper e	per lb.	8 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d
Nail rods	6 2 6-6 5	Yellow Metal Sheathing	per ft.	7 <i>1</i> / <sub>2</sub> d
Hoops	7 0 5-7 5	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	per cu. ft.	11 10 0
Sheets (slugs)	7 12 6-7 17 6	Wetted	per cu. ft.	11 10 0</

a very encouraging character, and there is every reason to believe that Venton will shortly become a good mine. Much credit is due to the adventurers and agent for the activity they have displayed in developing the sett, and we earnestly wish them every success to which their spirited energy is entitled.

At a general meeting of adventurers in Wheal Uny, on Monday (Thos. King, Esq., in the chair), the secretary read a statement of the accounts, showing—Balance last account, 859L 4s.; expended during the quarter, 741L 2s.—leaving balance in hand, 118L 1s. 10d. The chairman having read the captain's report (which will be found among our Mining Correspondence), said, that some little delay had occurred in the delivery of the engine, but the boiler and other portions had now come to hand, and the whole would be there in the course of the week. A letter had been received from Mr. Hodge, stating that the engine would be fixed and complete for working in a month. The chairman also stated that the discovery of a splendid copper lode so near the engine-shaft was of great importance, as it can be cut at a deep level at a small expense when the mine is in fork. Some fine specimens of gossan and copper ore were shown at the meeting, which were taken from the lode in the adit level. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a call of 1L per share made.

At Tregardock two-monthly general meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance in hand of 70L 10s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made, payable forthwith.

At Wheal Wellington meeting, held yesterday, the accounts showed—Labour cost, March, 270L 7s. 8d.; April, 296L 11s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 177L 18s.; dues, 27L 5s. 11d.—772L 3s. 3d.—Copper ore sold, 414L 5s. 2d.; adit, 77L 1s. 1d.; leaves a loss on the two months of 280L 16s. 2d.; add balance last account, 122L 16s.; leaves balance against the adventurers, 403L 12s. 2d. A call of 10s. per share was made, and Capt. White's recommendation to stop the engine and bring the pitwork to surface was adopted. The operations on Fisher's lode are to be pushed on with every expedition, for the purpose of ascertaining the best situation for a new engine-shaft.

At East Seton and Wheal Maud Consols meeting, on the 23d July, the accounts showed—Costs for four months ending June, 512L 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 519L 11s. 9d.; on account of engine, 400L—1431L 18s. 3d.—Balance from last account, 119L 4s. 6d.; received for call made 10th of April, 512L: leaving balance against the adventurers, 800L 13s. 9d. A call of 2L per share was made.

At Wheal Bal meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 140L 7s.; labour cost, April, 163L 3s. 3d.; May, 163L 11s. 10d.; June, 167L 5s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 184L 0s. 11d.; dues, 22L 12s. 7d.—84L 0s. 10d.—By tin sold, May, 280L 7s. 8d.; June, 115L 18s.; July, 139L 5s.; sundries, 8s. 6d.; leaving a balance against the adventurers of 305L 1s. 8d.; to meet which there was 280L worth of tin at the stamps, reducing the liability to 25L 1s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At a meeting of adventurers in Copper Bottom Mine, on Tuesday, Capt. John Richards reported on the great improvement in the prospects, which fully justify the outlay already incurred in works, and afforded a good hope that ere long the shareholders will reap the benefit of the money they have laid out. The quantity and also the quality of the ore raised has continued to improve. The flat-rods to the north lode are to be moved to May's shaft, where there are great indications of there being a large deposit of ore, in order that the workings may be more readily carried on at deeper levels in this promising part of the sett. The general management of the mine is to be intrusted, during the intervals between the general meetings of shareholders, to a committee of six gentlemen, two of whom have been selected by the London, two by the Exeter, and two by the Cornish shareholders. By this arrangement, not only will the distant shareholders be enabled to inspect the accounts and the reports of the agents, but they will also have a guarantee that the mine will be worked with efficiency and economy.

At South Dolcoath bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Edward Wilkins, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 1162L 19s. 11d., which were resolved to be received and entered into the cost and transfer book of the company. The report of Mr. William Teague, jun., to Mr. F. Pryor, dated 23d June, together with that of Mr. W. Skewes, were read and approved of. A proposition was made for an amalgamation of this mine with North Frances. The chairman reported that Mr. Garland was now in Cornwall, and would either return shortly or transmit his reply as to the terms of the negotiation, which would be immediately communicated to the shareholders: 266 shares having become forfeited, the shares are now reduced to 834. Mr. Thomas Watson stated that Captain John Richards highly recommended the prosecution of the 80 fm. level, and valued the machinery at 1050L. The meeting was adjourned to the 29th Sept., to consider the terms offered by Mr. Garland.

At Wheal Fortescue meeting, on the 24th July (John Rundle, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 178L 2s. 5d.; costs for March, April, May, and June, 449L 11s. 2d.—627L 13s. 7d.—By call in March, 458L: leaves balance to next account, 169L 13s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The mine has been idle for want of water to work the wheel since the 1st of June. At West Marin they have only 4½ fms. to drive west to get under the eastern engine-shaft, which, as soon as a communication is effected, will ventilate the mine. The engine-shaft is down within 8 ft. of the 50, and all the pitwork is in the mine that will be required. The cross-cut to intersect the lode, about 4 fathoms, may occupy seven weeks.

We are glad to learn that the "man-engine" at Fowey Consols Mine was put to work on Monday last, in the presence of a large assemblage of miners and others interested in the undertaking. The "man-engine," our readers are aware, has been erected on the mine for facilitating the ascent and descent of the miners and other underground labourers, and is worked by a water-wheel, 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet breast, with a crank making a 12-ft. stroke, balanced by four large balance-beams, and regulated by a massive fly-wheel, 12 tons weight, making three revolutions to one of the water-wheel. By means of this engine, miners are enabled to descend a depth of 280 fms. from the surface in the most easy manner possible, and it was truly gratifying to witness the heartfelt delight which was unanimously expressed by them on their being thus relieved of at least a third of their labours. The respective lords of the soil were invited to be present on the occasion, in order that they might see and judge for themselves of the comparative ease and dispatch with which the men will be conveyed to and from a perpendicular depth little short of one-third of a mile. The event was commemorated by a sumptuous dinner in the spacious count-house of the mine, to which about 60 sat down—J. H. Meredith, Esq. (Mr. Trefry's executor) presiding. The engine was erected by Mr. West.

We understand from our respected correspondent at Illogan that a singular discovery has been made in Tincroft Mine, within the last week, of a lode lying midway between Chapple's and Grou's lodes, which has been valued at 100L per fm. by a talented mine agent sent there by a shareholder. Until this has been extended upon a little distance, more cannot be said; but it would lead us to suppose that it must be the ore part of one of the lodes named that has split off, and may prove ultimately of importance in other levels.

At Great Polgoth Mine, in the 96 cross-cut, east of Williams's, and to the south of the little elvan, they have cut a rich tin lode, worth 20 cwt. per 100 sacks. Other lodes are turning out a fair produce, and three pitches in the 84 are yielding two of them 10 cwt., and the other 5 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. They have sold a parcel, amounting to 826L 3s. 5d.

At West Polgoth Mine, they set the engine to work on Thursday week, and it is represented to perform its duties well.

At West Wheal Russell, the lode in the shaft to the west of the Tamar river is 2 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan, with rich stones of black and yellow copper ore, which decidedly must be considered a valuable discovery, being only 5 fathoms from surface; the same lode is also running through Drake Walls Mine, where it is likely to be of some importance.

At Great Sheba Mine, the lobby lode is improved to 2 ft. wide, one of which is represented to be a solid leader of copper ore. Vatcher's lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, good saving work, looking promising, considering the very shallow depth they are at. Capt. John Spargo would do well to sink deeper with all possible speed.

From Wheal Buller, Redruth, we learn that Davey's shaft, down 6 fms. below the 40, yields 17 tons of copper ore per fm. Whitford's shaft, down 8 fms. below the 60, produces 14 tons per fm.; the 60 east is turning out 10 tons; ditto west, 2 tons per fm.; the 50 east, ½ ton; ditto west, 2 tons per fm.; the 40 east, 4½ tons per fm.; the 28 east, 3 tons per fm.; the 14 east, 1 ton per fm., all copper ore.

At Wheal Edward, near Calstock, we learn that they have cut a branch of black ore, mundic, spar, prian, and quartz, in addition to a leader they found in sinking the shaft. These are expected to form an early junction, when a productive lode of copper may probably be found.

A correspondent informs us that since the receipt of Capt. W. Lewis's report, inserted in our last Journal, and the resolution of the shareholders to erect machinery, Trebelle Consols shares have been sought after in the county, and that holders are unwilling to sell. The present operations are on the tin lodes in a hill similar to Carn Brea, at the foot of which is Lanivet Consols, Tresoil, Tregullon, and Wheal Messer—first-class mines formerly. The agent is Capt. H. Williams, formerly of Lanivet; the purser Mr. Verran, of Holm bush; and manager, Mr. John Peter, jun., Callington, parties in whom confidence may be placed. The shares are firmly held, from the belief that on the erection of stamps profits will be speedily realised.

We regret to find that Wheal Mary (Redruth) is condemned, and the lifts drawing up for the purpose of sale, together with the engines and effects on the 25th inst. So nearly approximating Treleigh Consols and North Downs Mines, we should have thought it desirable to have seen the lode at least 30 fms. deeper, and that there would have been little difficulty in raising the necessary capital by the issue of preference shares for the amount. However, as the sale of effects is to take place, and the demand at this time is considerable for such machinery; they will, doubtless, readily realise their utmost value.

West Callington Mines (late Comblawn) have resumed working under a highly-respectable company; and, from the known ability of the managers, together with the favourable indications of the mines (as represented in the report among our Mining Correspondence), we are in hopes that their spirit of enterprise will meet with due reward.

At the Cameron's Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor Railway Company's meeting, on Wednesday, an account of which appears at length in another column, the directors' report explained the arrangement entered into with Mr. Cameron for compromising his large claims on the company, which are highly advantageous to the latter. The railway was completed ready for the ballasting and permanent way, and it now only requires an outlay of about 2000L for rails, and 1000L to pay an instalment on the debts, to bring the works into a state to make profitable returns. The Broad Oak seam, not yet reached in this property, is 5½ ft. thick, extending over the whole 1300 acres, is a most valuable and superior coal; and there is now a glimpse of hope that this fine property will yet be saved to the company.

Business has been done in Botallack, Alfred Consols, East Pool, Levent, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Reeth, West Providence, West Ding Dong, Tremayne, Mary Ann, South Tamar, Herodsfoot, Venton, Devon and Courtney, Bodmin Consols, Hennock, Bedford United, Heington Downs, East Tamar, Great Sheba, Wheal Zion, Carvannal, Trebelle Consols, Merlin, Trelawny, Langford, Wheal Harriet, and Trethevy.

In Foreign Shares transactions have taken place in Copiapo, Linares, Cobre, St. Jago, St. John del Rey, Worthing, and United Mexican.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Copiapo Company, held yesterday (Charles Heaton Ellis, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Proceeds of silver shipped to England, 12,470L—Charges thereon, 10,470L: leaves a credit balance of 2000L; which, with a further credit on profit and loss account of 1500L, makes 3500L, out of which the directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share (2500L), payable on the 10th October next. The report, with the resolutions, will be found in another column.

At the United Mexican meeting, on Wednesday, Sir John Easthope wished to resign his office as president, stating, that being obliged to reside on the continent during next winter for his health, and the concern being in a critical state, it was necessary another should preside. The meeting, however, pressed Sir John to remain in office, which he consented to do, provided he was not held responsible during his absence. The balance in hand was 17,728L 18s. 10d., of which there were liabilities and other claims amounting to 6438L 15s., leaving an available sum of 11,290L 3s. 10d. The chairman stated that if more money was required for the new mines than the directors felt justified in consenting to, the proprietors would be called together. In their report the directors expressed their regret at the loss so critical a period of their efficient manager, Mr. Shoobred, when the new mines required his experience and attention. Capt. Farrell had been engaged, and would arrive at Guanajuato about the 10th of June. Every effort had been made by the agents for the settlement of the company's claim on the Mexican Government, and Lord Palmerston was applied to, who communicated with Senor Payne, the Mexican Minister here, who has promised to use his influence for an early adjustment.

At the Linares Mine special general meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Lead ore at Linares, Seville, Newcastle, and on ship-board, estimated at 9459L 5s.; pig-lead at Seville, 1810L; instalments to be received, 1656L 10s.; cash and securities in the office, 408L 0s. 2d.—13,332L 15s. 2d. Promissory note, due 7th Oct., 2000L; ditto 7th Dec., 2000L; balance due to Clay and Co., 427L 12s. 3d.; payments due in Cornwall and London, 147L 10s.; accounts for machinery, 177L 10s. 5d. The chairman reported that the new mines required his experience and attention. Capt. Farrell had been engaged, and would arrive at Guanajuato about the 10th of June. Every effort had been made by the agents for the settlement of the company's claim on the Mexican Government, and Lord Palmerston was applied to, who communicated with Senor Payne, the Mexican Minister here, who has promised to use his influence for an early adjustment.

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**VAUXHALL.—A GRAND BAL MASQUE, on THURSDAY, August 7th, on the same Splendid Extent which has hitherto Characterised all similar Fêtes at these Gardens. Doors open at Ten. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s.; Ladies' ditto, 5s. Mr. Nathan, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is appointed Costumier. **GRAND SCOTTISH FETE**, under the Auspices of the most Distinguished Scottish Families, will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 6th, when the Celebrated Scotch Band, which performed with so much eclat at the recent Guildhall Scottish Ball, will be stationed in the Ball-room. Concert of Scotch Vocal and Instrumental Music. Various National Novelties will be introduced, while the Illuminations and Fireworks will be on a Scale of Unusual Magnificence. Doors open at Eight. Admission, 2s. 6d. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Aug. the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 9th, **GRAND GALAS and MAGNIFICENT FETES**. The Greatest Equestrians in Europe—Middle Palmyra Annab and Hernandez—Arthur Nelson, the Extraordinary Pianist Steck Harmonist—Herr Deani, Mr. and Mrs. Lee—Populaire, &c., &c.—Foucault's Marvelous Fire and Water Sports—the Algerine Family—Arban's Splendid Corps of Instrumentalists—Sax-Horn Band—Gorgeous Illuminations—Unequalled Fireworks—Monster Platform, affording Dancing Space for 3000 persons—Concert and Ball—Popular Vocalists—Incessant Entertainment. The Gardens are open every Evening (including SATURDAY). Doors open on Ordinary Nights at Eight—on Saturday at Seven. Fireworks at Ten. Admission 2s. 6d. **WEDNESDAY, August 13, is APPOINTED for the BENEFIT of the DIRECTOR, Mr. ROBERT WARDELL.****

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. B. S." (Islington).—The motion for a new trial in the case of *Toll v. Lee*, was argued in the Exchequer Chamber, at Westminster, in July, 1849, before Barons Parker, Alderson, and Plat, and fully reported in the Journal. The counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Montague, Smith, and Cockburn; for the defendant, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard. The rule was refused. The trial took place before Lord Denman, at the Old Bailey Assizes, the March previous.

**Inquirer** (Pool, Dorset).—According to Bartlett, in his "Treatise on the Cost-book," there is no doubt that every shareholder in a mine conducted on the Cost-book System possesses a direct and positive interest, according to the amount of shares held and calls paid by him, in the machinery, plant, stores, &c., on the mine, which should be duly considered in abatement of his share of costs due, should he be about to withdraw from the adventure. There can never be any difficulty in ascertaining approximately the value of the material, sufficiently near the truth to enable an amicable arrangement to be brought about, if parties are not litigiously disposed.

**DUCHY RIGHTS.**—Sir: I have a piece of ground offered me for mining purposes near Penzance, which is situate on the coast. There are three ledges north of the cliff, and one (the main one) is about 30 fms. out on the beach, and covered at high water. Has the Duchy a right to the mineral due on this ledge? There is no doubt about those inland. I should, perhaps, add that this ledge on the beach cannot be worked without a shaft being sunk inshore.—Q. E. D.

(Dues are payable on all minerals obtained from ledges which run out beneath the bed of the sea in Cornwall, at Botallack, Levant, and some others. In cases where the sea may belong to private individuals, the Crown has a *prima facia* claim on all ore found below the ordinary high-water mark.)

**WHEAL GOLDEN.**—Sir: In the Notices to Correspondents, in last week's Journal, it is stated that "Mr. John Tubb complained of the conduct of parties towards him in getting up this company." Your correspondent is unknown, either as a shareholder or otherwise, to myself or any other director of this company, to none of whom has the slightest complaint been made by any party, as to the getting up the company or its subsequent management. If Mr. Tubb has become a shareholder, I am ready publicly, through your Journal, to reply to any charge he may make.—W. THORNE: *Burnside, July 28.*

**POWER CONSOLS.**—"An Adventurer" directs attention to the unsatisfactory announcement respecting this mine which appeared in our Journal of the 5th July—the accounts showing a loss of 18077. 4s. 11d., and the prospects "not so good as heretofore." Our correspondent is hardly fair in his argument or deductions: a large portion of the loss is distinctly stated to be in consequence of erecting the "man engine"—now happily at work, and the anticipated advantages therefrom about being realised. Respecting the alleged expensive management, we feel assured that any necessary reforms, emanating from whom they may, would be cheerfully met, but whether to the extent our correspondent suggests would be a matter for the consideration of the parties concerned, Capt. Davis has been long and honourably connected with the adventure, and we think it, at least, judicious to recommend his retirement: we do not think his salary disproportionate to the onerous duties which devolve upon him. We should be very glad to publish the mine reports, if furnished to us, whether weekly or monthly.

"A Lapidary" (Clerkenwell).—The diamond which is beneath the golden eagle in the Russian sceptre was sold by a Greek merchant named Gregory Saffras, to Prince Orloff, for the Empress Catherine II.; he obtained for it 90,000£., an annuity of 4000£., and a patent of nobility.

"A Freshholder" (Nottingham).—A mortgagee in possession has no right to cut down the timber; if he does, an injunction will issue to restrain him from cutting more, and ordering him to account for that already felled. But it appears, where the land is an insufficient security, he may sell the timber. A mortgagee cannot open and work mines, nor take away brick earth; if he does he is chargeable with the gross receipts, and not allow any of the expenses. See Thorncroft v. Crockett, 12 *Juris*, 1891.

"A. P." (Pimlico).—To meet the opposition to the Company of Copper Miners' Bill, a circular was issued the 7th of May calling on the stockholders to contribute 10s. per cent. on their respective stock. The calculation was made in this manner, and this was the supposed value of the shares—500£. debenture, 10s.; 250£., 10s. per cent., 17. 5s.; 250£. preference shares, 125£., 12s. 6d.; 500£. old shares, 2s. 6d. = 6210. 6s. 3d. The last figures denote the contribution.

"One who has been Injured" (Stafford).—The law views the right of possession of subterranean currents of water very differently from that which it affords to surface streams. In an action brought for damage incurred by a proprietor of a well, by reason of the sinking of coal pits by the owners of the adjacent land, within three-fourths of a mile of the said well, it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that nothing existed for the sustenance of such an action.

"A Subscriber" (Barnsley).—The usual covering for pipes having to convey steam from a boiler to the engine, or other place, to prevent condensation, is loose-twisted hemp or tow, called "gasket"; but any substance, or fibrous material, or wood sawdust, thickly secured around by sheeting and hemp, or, in fact, any good non-conductor of heat, is applied to the purpose: we cannot say which is best.

"J. W." (Glasgow).—Oxide of chrome occurs in a pulverulent state, and of a green colour, more or less intense, at Ecouche, in Burgundy. Before the blow-pipe it is fusible, but changes to a lighter green. With borax, it forms a fine green coloured globule. It is mentioned as occurring in the Isle of Unst, in Shetland, and in serpentine rocks in Savoy and Piedmont.

"W. A. D."—All regular ledges of copper and tin run east and west; and Mr. Ennor, ore this, must be convinced that the paragraph in question, in his communication of the 9th June, is incorrect—viz.: "The small sums paid by deep tin mines, say but little in favour of tin in depth: there is no proof that any found below the 100 fathom level pays expenses. I think all of them are found in granite, and chiefly in north and south ledges." The chief workings in Spears Consols Tin Mine, in St. Just, are below the 100 and 116 fm. levels, at the present moment, and numerous others, from that depth to nearly 200 fms. Wheal Vor, the most productive ever worked in Cornwall, was very profitable, even beyond that depth. Mr. Ennor can know but little of the mines, if he persists in stating the ledges to run "chiefly north and south."

**AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.**—Mr. Joseph, the late secretary, has retired from the Company. The offices are removed to Birch-lane, and Mr. T. W. Plum acts in his stead. Mr. Downes retires as chairman, and acts as deputy. Mr. R. F. Davis, late of the committee, is now the chairman of the company; and Mr. Josiah Hitchens, a brother of Mr. Josiah Hitchens, proceeds to the mines in the course of ten days.

The unusual length of the reports of meetings has caused a serious derangement in our purposed contents of this day's Journal, compelling us to omit several valuable papers and other matters. Mr. David Musset, on Mineral Veins, shall appear in our next; also Mr. Lake, on the Igneous Theory; Mr. Lupton, on the Conical Flour-Mill Company; "Humanitas" on the Ventilation of Collieries; Mr. John Marlow on Chains v. Ropes in Mines; papers on the Discovery of Galvanism, on Dunn's Caloric Engine, &c.

## The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Minning Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

\* \* \* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

\* \* \* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—  
To the EDITOR,  
Mining Journal Office,  
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 2, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all newsagents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The imports and exports of the metals, copper, lead, tin, and zinc, in 1850 (a general summary of which we gave in our last) as compared with previous years, is of a progressive and highly satisfactory character. In 1848, the copper exported amounted to 13,466 tons; in 1849, to 20,480 tons; and in 1850, to 21,457 tons. The pig and sheet lead in 1848 amounted to 4977 tons; 1849, 15,227 tons; and 1850, 20,166 tons. The value of manufactured copper and engraved plates exported last year was 31,159£., against 21,307£. in 1849, and 5989£. in 1848. The total increase of copper exported in 1850 over 1849, was 977 tons; and over 1848, 7991 tons; and of pig and sheet lead over 1849, was 4939 tons; and over 1848, 15,189 tons. It is necessary here to remark that the great increase over 1848 arises from the total stagnation of trade in France and other continental states, in consequence of the breaking out of the revolution, and the exports were less than the previous year by 1676 tons of copper, and 3282 tons of lead; also that there is an error in the column of copper exports for 1850 in our last—

it should have been sheets, nails, &c., 13,150 tons; wire, 18 tons; other wrought, 398 tons: the figures we inadvertently inserted were the quantities exported from the port of London alone. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which paralysed trade and commerce in 1848, a re-action has again taken place, and not only the metal trade, but every branch of manufacturing and commercial industry is in a more healthy state than they have been for years. This state of things is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the liberal policy in removing restrictions on trade, and the modification of the Navigation Laws, measures originally contemplated in 1830 by the lamented Mr. Huskisson, and so successfully carried out by Sir ROBERT PEEL, and other statesmen, in after years; and while all parts of the country are rejoicing in an unusual briskness in trade and manufactures, provisions plentiful and cheap, diminished crime, and singularly striking evidences of increased comforts to the working classes, the protectionists are at their usual dirty work, putting forth statements which have no foundation in truth, and calculations in figures made up from no facts, or real statistical details, but for certain occasions as they may be required, from their own fertile and inventive imaginations.

The grand charge which was to have been made by MESSRS. HERRIES, YOUNG, and D'ISRAELI, on the bringing up the Customs' Bill to be read a third time, most ignominiously fell to the ground: all their attempts, by falsity of calculation and taking erroneous averages to show that the repeal of the Navigation Laws had inevitably ruined British interests, and that free trade was bringing all classes to the workhouse, were ably combated, and successfully refuted. It is a fact that, notwithstanding the Shipowners' Society, and other protectionists, had asserted that the shipping interest was utterly ruined, there had been since that declaration an increase of 1,500,000 tons in shipping in active employ, while the number of sailors employed (who were never to have handled a rope's end more) had increased from 154,000 in 1830, to 225,000 in 1850. All nations have gained by the measure, and England has had her share of the advantages: new trades have been thrown open which previously did not exist; the shipowner could afford lower freights, as cargoes awaited him in every port, instead of sailing about in ballast; the cost of shipbuilding had greatly decreased, a far better class of vessels turned out of dock than had previously been the case; and taking all circumstances into view, the prospects for the future trade and commerce of England are of the most brilliant description, and promise a continuance of that pre-eminently distinguished position which she has so long held unrivaled in the commercial world.

In our last observations on the progress making by those sharebrokers who were attempting the formation of a **Mining Exchange**, in the **MINING JOURNAL** of 5th July, we suggested that a more fitting place could not be found than the Hall of Commerce, or one, from its central position and roomy accommodation, better adapted for the transaction of business. We are glad to find that our opinion was not singular, but has been reciprocated by the committee and the members, now numbering 32, who, at a general meeting on Tuesday last, resolved that "the committee immediately conclude the proposed arrangements for holding the Exchange in the Hall of Commerce, Thrasdale-street." They also resolved, that "for the present, it is not desirable to alter the terms of admission, except to admit half-yearly subscribers, at the rate of 8s. 8s. per annum."

In the **MINING JOURNAL** of July 5th, we also published the rules and regulations, which still remain the same; and we have now the pleasure to announce that the members have unanimously agreed to a measure which has been strongly urged in our columns as necessary to establish confidence, and lead the public to look to the **Mining Exchange** as an institution established on sound and correct principles, and where business will be conducted legitimately and honourably—we allude to the publication of the names of members, which has been done; the following gentlemen being enrolled:—

MESSRS. THOMAS FIELD.	MESSRS. E. B. BROWN.	MESSRS. JOHN MORGAN.
" J. Y. WATSON.	" WILLIAM BAWDEN.	" J. L. IVES.
" THOMAS P. THOMAS.	" B. F. BATTEN.	" JAMES LANE.
" H. B. RYE.	" W. HENRY CUELL.	" E. H. TRIPP.
" WILLIAM TREBENEY.	" THOMAS WATSON.	" HENRY BOXALL.
" ROBERT TRIPP.	" JAMES ENSOR.	" T. MAITLAND.
" JAMES CROFTS.	" G. KIECKHOEFER.	" THOMAS FULLER.
" JOHN H. SMITH.	" H. J. BLAKESLEY.	" FRANCIS PRYOR.
" PAUL NINNIS.	" JAMES S. TRIPP.	" NICHOLAS TREVENA.
" JAMES HERRON.	" JOHN HARVEY.	" JAMES STRIDE,
" WILLIAM BIRDSEY.	" RICHARD THOMAS.	<i>Secretary.</i>

Since the first suggestion for the formation of a **Mining Exchange**, and the actual commencement of business, many modifications on the first regulations have been introduced; and the active parties have wisely given way to suggestions from without, and framed their proceedings to meet the approbation of those whose business they expect to transact, and who are certainly greatly interested in the question. This concession to the public will, we have no doubt, tend to the full and firm establishment of the **Mining Exchange**. Persons interested in the purchase and sale of shares will have responsible parties to deal with, and, we trust, will lead to the entire abolition of such dark and dishonourable transactions as have too often taken place, and rendered the mining share dealer to be looked upon with suspicion and mistrust.

A case of considerable importance to ironmasters and railway directors came before the first division of the Court of Session in Glasgow, in which Mr. WILSON, of Dundee, was plaintiff, and the **GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY** defendants. The issue for the consideration of the jury was, whether the plaintiff contracted to supply, and the defendants to receive, the whole of the rails required in the construction of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, exclusive of the Crawick branch, according to the specification of Mr. JOHN MILLER, the company's engineer, at 10s. 17s. 6d. per ton; and whether the company failed to fulfil their part of the contract, take the rails, and pay the price thereof, for which failure damages were laid at 50,000£. It appears from the remarks of counsel in opening the case, that in 1844 a railway company was projected by a number of influential parties in the west of Scotland, to be called the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, commencing near Kilmarnock, to be carried into England. It was, in fact, a continuation of the Glasgow and Ayr line, and of course that company took a great interest in the success of the proposed company. A provisional committee was formed, with view to the protection of their interests, and arranging all preliminary matters. Under the powers delegated to it, this committee entered into a contract with Mr. WILSON, that he should supply, and they would accept, all the rails which they should require if the Act of Parliament was obtained. This was not obtained in 1845, but the same provisional committee continued their labours, renewed the struggle in 1846, and were successful. Mr. WILSON now assumed that his contract had come into operation, but a dispute arose, the defendants thinking it would be advantageous to throw it aside, and make a new one on better terms, contending that as the bill was not obtained until 1846, and as the precise limits of the railway were in some degree modified, the old bargain was void, and they were at liberty to negotiate a new contract. Both parties appeared to think an amicable arrangement would be the most wise proceeding, and on 26th December, 1846, the following document was signed and sealed by the parties:—

"For a settlement of all questions between Mr. WILSON and the promoter of the late and present Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, it is agreed as follows:—First, Mr. WILSON undertakes to give in an offer, within six days of this date, for the whole rails required for the present Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, excluding the Crawick branch, at a price which shall be fixed by Mr. MILLER, C.E., and which shall not be less than 10s., and not more than 15s. above what he (Mr. MILLER) shall, by his own inquiries, ascertain to be the present market price of rails of the description, and quantity, and deliverable as in Mr. MILLER's specification; second, Mr. LEADBETTER undertakes, as authorised by the board of directors, that the above tender shall be accepted."

Mr. MILLER having made the necessary enquiries, and fixed his price, Mr. WILSON sent in his tender to supply the whole of the rails at 10s. 17s. 6d. per ton, which was accepted by the directors, and Mr. LOGIE, the secretary, informed Mr. WILSON of such acceptance. From the beginning of 1846, to October, 1849, plaintiff continued to supply rails under the contract, by which time two-thirds of them had been delivered, when the company suddenly refused to take any more, on the ground that they were only bound to take 10,000 tons, but where they got these figures from, as connected with the contract, did not appear, for the particular number of tons mentioned in it was 24,000, and Mr. WILSON was to supply any further quantity not exceeding 4000 tons additional, the same to be delivered free of freight where the company might direct. The plaintiff, on the 30th of

November, 1849, was not a little startled at seeing an advertisement for tenders to supply the company with 10,000 tons of iron rails, and then adopted the only course left him, that of bringing this action against them for breach of contract. Having gone over the history of the case, Mr. M'FARLANE, for plaintiff, contended that two things were perfectly clear—first, that the contract was to supply the rails for the whole line except the Crawick branch; and, secondly, that the company must be bound by a contract so deliberately made, and not be allowed to say the directors had no power to make it, because rails were to be had for 12s. 6d. per ton less than the price agreed upon. To show the magnitude of the transaction, he said if the 24,000 tons had been supplied they would have yielded 192,000£., and large as the damages were, Mr. WILSON was entitled to them. A number of witnesses were examined to substantiate the plaintiff's case, among whom were Mr. LOGIE, the secretary, and Mr. MILLER, the engineer to the company, the latter showing that Mr. WILSON would have been a great gainer according to the first contract, and if the price had been fixed by arbitration it would have been considerably above 11s.

Mr. ANDERSON, Dean of Faculty, for the defence, said he appeared for the company alone, which was incorporated in 1846, and not for the directors of the original company. He contended the contract was illegal, that it had been entered into by three individuals representing the promoters of the original company, that that company became extinct by the loss of their Bill, wound up their affairs, and that out of its ashes arose a company, new in objects, new in conditions, and in no way responsible for the liabilities of the old company. He called no witnesses, nor would he enter into the question of damages.

On the third day of the trial, Mr. INGLIS having addressed the jury for plaintiff, and the **Lord Advocate** having replied, **LORD COLONEL** directed the jury to find for the whole rails, and not for 10,000 tons only; and the jury, after half an hour's absence, found for plaintiff on both points at issue, assessing the damages at 22,500£. We understand a bill of exceptions has been tendered against some of the evidence and the judge's charge, so that the case is likely to give the bar further employment.

Two important cases have been lately tried in the Oxford and Midland Circuits. The first—**UNWIN v. ROBERTS**—was at Stafford on the 25th July. In this plaintiff, who were iron and steel merchants at Sheffield, endeavoured to recover from the defendant 61s. 2s. 4d. for materials supplied to the New York Mine, at Alston Field, near the Peak of Derbyshire. It appeared that up to March, 1849, the mine had been worked exclusively by a person of the name of WILLIAMS. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a company—the defendant becoming a shareholder to the extent of 40 shares, and WILLIAMS being retained as manager. In the September following, when the accounts were presented, it was proved that there was a loss on the adventure of 576£. The defendant moved a resolution that these accounts be passed, and ordering a further call to meet the deficiency, at the same time signing the books of the company. On the part of the defendant, it was contended that, where the manager obtained goods on his own credit, even though for the use of the mine, that an action to recover for goods supplied under such order would not lie against any individual shareholder. Mr. Justice EARL, before whom the case was tried, said—

"He differed entirely with the learned counsel. It was quite clear that the order of an agent in a company of this kind was binding upon the shareholders: and that debts might be recovered from any solvent person amongst them. It was too much the fashion now-a-days for people to form themselves into a company, and so long as there were no losses to take part in its affairs, but so soon as reverses came to shirk the responsibility they had incurred. In this case there was very little doubt but that the goods had been ordered by the manager for working the mine; and no pretence of hardship could free the defendant from his liability."

In this dictum of the learned judge we most cordially agree. The law laid down so clearly will, we trust, deter from embarking in mining speculations those questionable characters who have hitherto, in a great measure, prevented legitimate mining enterprise from receiving that development which its capabilities demand. Shares have been taken, liabilities incurred; but no one has been willing to take the responsibility. The registration of foreign speculations carried on by English capitalists, and the decisions of our courts of law, are now teaching a wholesome lesson, which will have the means of rooting out much that is evil, and encouraging that which is good

tion to save the sinking ship, and bring her safe into port, still most unanimous, and at the prospect now before them that a comparatively small further sum only, raised either by subscription or loan, is required for the completion of the railway from the works to Llanelli to bring the colliery into immediate profitable operation. That the property as a colliery is one of the best in South Wales, if not really the most superior, there is the testimony of every practical mine inspector who has seen it; and the offers to work it on lease which have been made are conclusive evidence on this point. Cupidity and mismanagement of a most deplorable and reckless character have led to the hitherto unprofitable expenditure of some 50,000*l.*, and which has led to discouragement, bad feeling, and litigation.

The company have, however, the property in possession, and arrangements of a most satisfactory character have now been made with Mr. CAMERON, by which his enormous amount of shares, claims, and assumed rights, which would have swamped any company, have been modified to a reasonable amount, by which the company have got rid of half their liabilities; and as on the completion of the railway coal may be sent to market, and a profit realised, by which the debts may be gradually liquidated, and measures adopted for opening the best seam on the property, we hope the company will shortly be placed on a firm basis. This seam of coal Mr. ATKINSON (the manager) estimates to return a profit of 8*1/2* per cent, but which estimate persons connected with colliery produce consider too low, and that a profit of at least 10 per cent. may be realised. It is but justice to the present directors to state, that they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to conciliate all parties, and bring the company and its property into a healthy and prosperous state. Their attendances have been daily, for which expenditure of time, and attention they have hitherto received no remuneration; and, as observed by the chairman, they have persevered solely from the firm belief in the large value of the property, and that eventually it will repay all concerned. Under all the circumstances, we trust the necessary supplies may be immediately raised, and, in consequence, that suspense and disappointment which have accompanied the shareholders through their hitherto retrograde progress be removed, and the colliery prove a legitimate and profitable undertaking.

At the Exeter Assizes, on Monday, a case of some importance, as showing the simplicity and advantages of the Cost-book System, was tried before Lord CAMPBELL. It was an action (NEWTON *v.* WEATHERHEAD) to recover the sum of 52*1/2*. 18*s.* 10*d.* for timber supplied to the West Downs Mine, in which defendant was a shareholder, and had so been from the formation of the company in 1847. For some time he duly contributed his portion of costs for prosecuting the adventure; but, since 1849 had made various excuses for allowing his calls to get into arrear, and latterly he had repudiated them altogether. Mr. JAMES DIAMOND, the purser, proved that defendant was a shareholder—that the mine was carried on under the Cost-book System, and produced letters in his handwriting. Part of that system was that funds should be provided in advance, and that the mine should not be worked on credit further than the usual trade bills, which should be paid when due. Capt. JAMES CARPENTER, the superintending agent, proved the purchase of the timber from plaintiff for the use of the mine. The very lame defence was that defendant had not been proved to be a shareholder at the time of delivery, and that the timber had been ordered by an unauthorised party, and not by the purser—the former having no power to pledge the credit of the shareholders. Lord CAMPBELL, in summing up, said this had not been an undefended action, but it was a cause without any defence. It was urged that defendant had not been proved to be an adventurer at the time of ordering the timber, but it was proved he was so within a very short period; and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, no doubt he was so when the debt was contracted. As for the authority of the person who ordered the timber, whether he be called steward, bailiff, purser, captain, or superintending agent, it matters not. Capt. CARPENTER was authorised by the shareholders to order such materials as were necessary and proper for prosecuting the mine; that was quite sufficient, without reference to the title of the office.—Verdict for the amount claimed.

It is probable this plain, but simple case, will be a standard one for reference, as void of all ambiguity; and it is necessary to distinguish the leading points from those in another standard case, tried in 1847—RICKETTS *v.* BENNETT. In the latter, the purser and manager (ROBINSON) had borrowed money of the bankers quite unknown to the adventurers. This was certainly not a feature in the Cost-book System, nor had he any right to pledge their credit unknown to themselves. The verdict, therefore, was in favour of defendants (the adventurers), and against the lenders (the bankers). In the case above noticed, the Court has considered the defendant simply as a defaulting adventurer.

#### COAL WORKINGS OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

In our Journal of the 12th July we gave a detailed description of the working model of the Hetton Colliery, deposited in the Great Exhibition. Our attention has since been directed to an elaborate model, which will be found among the class of machines in motion, showing the method of working and ventilating the coal seams in the Wakefield section of the coal district of the West Riding of Yorkshire. This occupies a considerable space—the steam-engine, which is carefully constructed, being in motion. The object of the contributors has been to exhibit the most safe and practicable method of working, raising, and preparing coal, comprising those improvements which are the most economical and efficient. Instead of two engines, as generally used—one to raise coal, and the other to pump water—the whole is concentrated in one double-acting horizontal high-pressure steam-engine, constantly moving one way. The alternating motion of the pulling apparatus is obtained by the operation of a pair of conical drums, which screw one into the other alternately. By this the disadvantage of increasing the water-pumping machinery is obviated, and a continuous motion secured to it, which is of considerable moment, and an advantage which cannot be too highly prized.

The advantage of landing the coal at the top of the jet consists of the safety in movement and economy in labour. By this invention the corves are run out of the cages, not at the front of the head gear, as usual, but on each side direct into the traps, and turned over, thereby saving much expense and time—the coal running down the screens, which are erected on each side the pit, the tramroads being laid below on the surface, over which the wagons receive the coal when prepared for sale. The screens are so constructed that all the shale and dross are separated, and the coal is quite clean for market. The model shows the underground and surface operations at the same time, so that the uninitiated may be able, at a single glance, to perceive in what manner that great resource of England's wealth, her mineral fuel, is obtained in the Yorkshire coal district. Three shafts are shown—the downcast shaft, used for drawing coal, the upcast or ventilating shaft, and the water-pumping shaft. Raised blocks in black represent the coal unwrought; where the ground is coloured blue it shows that the coal is worked out. Timbers are laid down to show where the coal is in course of excavation. The different stoppings are marked in brickwork, to show the system of ventilation pursued in this description of workings. Tramroads are laid down, and the eye is able, at a single glance, to comprehend the whole much more clearly and lucidly than any written description could convey; in fact, it may with justice be termed a truthful though silent lecture on one of the methods of getting coal, and cannot but be viewed with interest by all who have the fortune to see it. The engines and machinery are constructed by Messrs. Bradley and Co., of Wakefield. The above and below ground model is by Messrs. Rayner and Booth, managers and viewers for Mr. Burnley, of the St. John's Colliery, Wakefield. A great deal of labour and care appears to have been expended on their manufacture; they answer the object for which they were constructed—of imparting instruction, and are a great credit to the intelligent exhibitors.

**RAILWAY CHAIRS.**—Mr. C. Barlow, Chancery-lane, has patented some improvements in machinery for the manufacture of railway chairs. The machine claimed under this patent is intended to effect the manufacture of railway chairs from plates or bars of metal at a single operation. A piece of metal of sufficient size for the purpose is first sheared off from the plate, and is pressed between two dies, one being stationary and the other attached to a vertical-sliding head, by which the edges are bevelled off, and the holes for the spikes punched out; the partially-formed chair then passes under the action of two other dies, attached by arms to a second sliding-head, by which the lips are formed and bent up, and the operation completed; each revolution of the main shaft turning out a chair in a finished state.

**DUISBURG IRON COMPANY.**—On Thursday, the list of the contributors in this company was proceeded with before his Honour, Master Humphry.

#### ANNUAL MINING RETURNS,

FROM JUNE 30, 1850, TO JUNE 30, 1851,

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore Sold from each Mine, British and Foreign—the Average Price per 21-cwts., and the Amount of Money—the Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the year, both in Cornwall and Wales—the Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money—each Copper Company's Purchase—and the Particulars of Copper Ores Sold at the Ticketings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1832, to June 30, 1851, both inclusive.

CORNWALL.	Ore (21-cwts.)	Price.	Amount.
Agar, Wheal	802	£2 2 6	£4,108 3 6
Alfred Consols	2647	6 11 0	17,336 4 6
Basset, Wheal	5184	6 3 6	32,016 17 6
Bedford United Mines	1560	6 6 0	9,877 15 6
Botallack	275	7 9 0	2,947 13 0
Buller, Wheal	4988	6 16 6	32,981 10 9
Busy, Wheal	119	3 4 0	381 1 0
Camborne Vein	2399	3 17 6	9,310 16 0
Carn Brea Mines	8500	5 15 0	45,928 5 0
Carthew Consols	114	4 10 0	513 11 0
Charlestown United Mines	127	5 6 0	673 16 6
Clifford, Wheal	76	4 5 0	323 8 0
Comfort, Wheal	1817	1 19 6	3,594 3 0
Condurrow	1820	4 7 6	9,793 19 6
Consolidated Mines	6777	5 0 6	34,099 16 6
Cook's Kitchen	107	4 13 0	496 12 6
Copper Bottom	94	6 4 6	584 14 0
Devon Great Consolidated	18171	6 1 0	110,017 13 6
Dolcoath	943	4 4 0	3,971 13 6
East Wheal Crofty	2912	4 11 6	13,346 8 6
East Godolphin	82	3 7 6	275 12 6
East Pool	1943	3 1 6	5,971 17 6
East Wheal Rose	82	9 19 0	814 14 0
Ellow, Wheal	432	6 4 0	2,677 14 0
Fowey Consols	5831	5 14 6	33,332 4 0
Friendship, Wheal	2465	7 2 6	17,533 18 6
Gonanvor	93	7 12 0	707 2 0
Hawk's Point	89	3 8 0	303 7 6
Henry, Wheal	211	5 9 0	1,957 14 0
Heighton Down	119	10 10 6	1,074 5 0
Holm bush	1079	6 6 0	6,604 6 0
Jewel, Wheal	115	3 19 6	456 17 6
Levant	2941	15 6	10,723 2 6
Maiden, Wheal	172	4 1 0	781 11 6
Marke Valley	1753	3 17 6	5,803 13 6
Mary, Wheal (Redruth)	895	3 17 6	3,464 14 0
Mary, Wheal (Bodmin)	88	3 10 6	310 0 0
Mary Consols, Wheal	126	2 18 6	369 6 0
North Pool	6677	3 9 6	23,178 5 6
North Roskear	4860	5 8 6	26,335 8 6
Par Consols	7227	4 6 6	44,945 3 0
Pendarves Consols	313	3 19 6	1,239 19 6
Ferran St. George	2946	4 9 0	13,129 4 0
Phoenix Mines	890	10 17 6	9,680 15 0
Pink, Wheal	95	4 17 6	464 8 6
Polberrow Mines	737	2 19 6	2,193 10 0
Poldice	875	4 16 6	4,230 12 6
Prosper & Friendship, Whls.	98	3 7 6	324 10 6
Providence Mines	102	2 10 0	254 5 6
Richard's Ore	65	3 1 0	199 1 0
Seton, Wheal	5816	4 8 0	25,659 18 6
South Cadron	2825	7 10 6	21,262 6 6
South Crimis	115	4 0 0	460 16 6
South Wheal Frances	2825	7 9 0	21,047 17 6
South Wheal Speed	58	3 2 6	303 17 6
South Tolgus	2418	5 10 6	13,380 17 6
St. Aubyn and Grylls	131	5 18 6	775 10 0
Sundry small mines	1184	5 6 6	6,301 1 0
Tincroft	7611	3 11 0	27,067 1 0
Trannack	61	9 6 0	577 17 6
Treliegh Consols	1980	3 7 6	5,590 2 0
Trelwyn Consols	92	5 18 6	521 4 0
Tremayne, Wheal	647	4 14 0	3,034 10 0
Tresavean	2167	2 15 6	6,010 6 0
Trehetherlan	718	2 19 6	2,133 18 0
Treviske	2727	6 4 6	16,997 1 6
Tywarnhayle	6123	3 16 0	23,204 10 0
United Mines	8414	4 9 6	37,714 0 6
Unity Consols	125	2 10 6	315 0 0
Vryyan, Wheal	101	3 19 0	398 2 6
Wellington Mines	958	5 11 6	5,341 16 0
West Cadron	3986	7 10 6	30,004 5 0
West Fowey Consols	339	6 4 0	2,100 0 6
West Wheal Jewel	335	4 11 0	1,523 13 6
West Wheal Seton	631	4 6 6	7,736 0 6
West Wheal Treasury	1039	5 17 6	6,109 14 6
West Trethellan	99	2 8 0	236 13 6

#### WALES.

Abordovey	65	5 15 6	375 2 6
Australian	145	17 17 0	2,588 7 0
Ballygahan	90	2 10 0	224 16 6
Ballymurlagh	97	4 0 0	389 8 0
Ballynoe	138	6 19 0	9,880 10 6
Berehaven	5832	7 11 6	44,141 9 6
Burra Burra	2887	27 15 0	80,150 6 0
Crinlueg	115	5 16 6	669 17 6
Chill	661	27 16 6	18,397 0 6
Cobre	15555	14 12 0	227,059 2 6
Coplapo	433	20 17 6	9,042 2 0
Cuba	4598	11 14 6	53,941 4 0
German Ore	681	5 9 0	3,714 7 6
Gurnadine	91	9 18 0	900 8 0
Kapunda	746	24 8 0	18,206 4 0
Kaw-aw	1169	10 2 6	11,850 14 0
Knockmahan	3210	5 17 6	18,912 3 0
Lackamore	118	6 5 6	740 1 0
Llanberis	110	8 19 6	986 16 0
Santiago	1516	10 8 6	15,789 0 6
Spanish	642	6 7 0	4,082 3 6
Sundry small mines	578	2 19 0	5,752 6 6
Waterloo Slag	522	2 7 0	1,226 3 0
West Kaw-aw	423	5 18 0	2,492 7 0

#### Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

Copper ores ..... Tons 154,299 0 0 | Average produce .....



GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,  
AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.  
Museum of Practical Geology.

The COURSE OF STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:—

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture ... LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts ... EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications to Mining ... ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.
4. METALLURGY, with its special applications ... JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications ... A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
6. MINING and MINERALOGY ... WARINGTON W. SMITH, M.A.

The fee for the course of two years is one payment of £60; or £20 for each session from November to August inclusive.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palaeontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Laboratories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at half the usual charges.

Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Reeks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained.

H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of MR. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAJLS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patent will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES.—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 28, Upper Thames-street.

August 2, 1851.

[Duty Free.]

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for CAST-IRON PIPES for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract, may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Cast-Iron Pipes," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[Duty Free.]

TO LAYERS OF WATER-PIPES AND OTHERS.—THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for LAYING the CAST IRON MAINS and SERVICE PIPES required for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained, upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Pipe Laying," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[Duty Free.]

TO BUILDERS OF STEAM-ENGINES AND OTHERS.—THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for PROVIDING, FIXING, and SETTING to WORK TWO STEAM-ENGINES, with PUMPS and BOILERS, in duplicate, for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Steam-Engines," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[Duty Free.]

TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—THE SOUTHAMPTON LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH hereby give Notice, that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for MAKING the RESERVOIRS and FILTERING BEDS for the WATER SUPPLY of their DISTRICT.

The specification, plans, and conditions of contract may be obtained upon payment of 5s., at the office of the Clerk to the Local Board of Health, on or after the 24th day of July instant.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Reservoirs and Filtering Beds," and addressed "Clerk to the Local Board of Health, Southampton," must be sent on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[Duty Free.]

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By order of the Special Works Committee,

CHARLES E. DEACON, Clerk.

[Duty Free.]

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MANURES.—AGRICULTURISTS are INVITED to take SAMPLES of MANURES (Stone's Patent Huminate), free of expense, at the office of the GENERAL PEAT WORKING AND MANURE COMPANY, 6, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.—The Patent Huminate is free from filthy matter; it consists entirely of concentrated decomposed vegetable organic substances, soluble humic acid, fixed salts of ammonia, with other ingredients, according with soil, plant, and climate. It will promote vegetation in all its requirements, and invariably improve the soil, and challenge the best guano, at one-third the cost.

To every scientific person, or practical farmer (however deficient in knowledge of chemical science), who inquires into the composition of these manures, the folly of bringing guanos to England, even though they cost but one quarter the price now paid for them, will appear most undeniably.

Samples may be had on application at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

SOURTON CONSOLS COPPER MINE.—The lodes of which are parallel with the main lode of the Great Wheal Friendship; from which £1,132,622 worth of ore has been raised, and leaving a clear profit to the adventurers of £286,874 4s. 0d.—Divided into 1024 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

512 shares have been taken up by shareholders in mines in the immediate neighbourhood; the remaining 512 shares will be issued to the public at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. already made upon the 1024 shares for working expenses.

COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH EDGECOMBE, Esq., Tavistock. CHARLES JOHN WICKER, Esq., Mile End-road. SAMUEL WEATHERLY, Esq., St. James's-place, New Cross. THOMAS FULLER, Threadneedle-street.

BANKERS.—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock.

MANAGING AGENT.—Captain John Lean, of Wheal Franco.

PURSER.—George Budge.

OFFICE.—51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

This sett extends about a square mile and is most conveniently situated near Tavistock, Devon: there has been several most promising lodes discovered in this sett, the principal one being regular and well-defined, extending for about 600 fathoms on the course of the lode, and running a little north of West and south of east, as is the case with the copper lodes of this district, such as at the Great Wheal Friendship, and from which upwards of £286,574 4s. net profit has been realised; and also Mary and Peter Tavy Consols, a mine of great promise.

A shaft is sunk 16 fathoms upon this most promising lode, which is 9 feet wide, composed of the most kind gossan, and bearing a strong resemblance, and being similar to, the gossan of the Devon Great Consols, and containing spots of copper ore, &c., from which some fine stones of grey copper have been taken, and will, on further explorations, realise these results from such indications at such shallow depths, and afford a strong presumption that large deposits of ore will be met with at a moderate depth.

There is an engine-shaft sunk to a depth of 18 fathoms, at a distance north calculated to cut the lode at 35 fms. deep, the ground being of the same blue killas as Wheal Emma of Devon Great Consols, and being of an easy nature for working. A reference, however, to Mr. John Hitchin's subjoined report will give a better idea of the nature and capabilities of this property, and whose recommendations it is proposed to carry out.

There is an abundant supply of water at all seasons of the year; and it is intended at once to erect a powerful water-wheel and other necessary machinery, for the purpose of hauling, dressing, &c.

The lease of this valuable property having been recently obtained, after much difficulty, by the present proprietors, for the remainder of the term of 15 years at 1-l6th dues; and upwards of £4,000 has been expended in the execution of preliminary and permanent works now available for the purposes of the present company, who are willing to dispose of a limited number of shares at £2 10s., which includes a call of 10s. for working capital, this being sufficient to bring the mine into a working state.

The accompanying report fully explains the character of the property and the inducements held out for developing the lodes already discovered. Specimens of the gossan may be seen at the office of the company, where every information may be obtained, and applications for shares and prospectuses made to T. Fuller and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London; Capt. John Sims, Calstock, Cornwall; and Messrs. Sims & Co., Tavistock.

SOURTON CONSOLS.

Tavistock, JUN 14.—Having, at the desire of several of the shareholders, carefully inspected this sett, and the workings thereof, with a view to submit my report of the adventure, I beg to state as follows:—1st. The backs of the lode, as seen in the shade pits and the shaft, present the most promising appearance for copper ore that I have had for a very long time seen, being in effect a similar large and kindly gossan to the back of the Devon Great Consols, and in a congenial killas stratum bordering on the granite formation about a mile to the eastward, and from which some copper ore has been taken in an adit west.—2d. A deal of useful work is done besides 18 fms. sunk in the engine-shaft, which is calculated to take the lode at 35 fms. deep. A good waterwheel and other appliances of sufficient power to drain the mine to a considerable depth can be had. I would recommend the sinking this engine-shaft to the depth proposed, and drive east and west in that level, and possibly an intermediate one also. In conclusion, I strenuously advise that this kindly undertaking be immediately resumed, and the trials I have stated made, the more especially as so much as has been done, the which, without a further prosecution, can only be regarded as money thrown away. I, therefore, hope shortly to see operations actively carried out, the which there can be no doubt but that the appearance fully warrant, and I should like to have a few shares in the adventure myself.

JOHN HITCHIN.

## MINING EXCHANGE.—At a GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders of the MINING EXCHANGE, held at the Jamaica Coffee-house, Cornhill, on the 29th inst., it was resolved,—

That the Committee do conclude the proposed arrangements for holding the Exchange in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

That for the present it is not advisable to alter the terms of admission, except to admit half-yearly subscribers, at the rate of £8 8s. per annum.

The members will commence business in the Hall of Commerce on Monday next.

JAMES STRIDE, Secretary.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

## ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of a variety of acts done in the Company's offices during the last week by persons who have been acting as Directors, without any authority so to do (not being shareholders), and who have been calling meetings without my knowledge or sanction, I beg to give you the earliest intimation, that it is necessary to RECONSTITUTE the BOARD, and that it is not my intention to act in conjunction with the said parties who have so misconducted themselves; but I shall shortly be prepared to lay before you all particulars, and to submit to you proper plans for the future government of the said Company. In the meantime I beg to caution you against signing any Deed which may be submitted to you—it being the intention of the parties referred to to release themselves from all responsibility, by shifting the same on to your shoulders.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

L. WILLIAMS, Promoter and Managing Director.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 29, 1851.

GEORGE FREDERICK GOODMAN, Secretary pro tem.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, July 29, 1851.

PARKEND COAL COMPANY.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—In 10,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

H. STOCK, Esq., Camden Town.

C. L. WEBB, Esq., 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.

W. PROTHERO, Esq., Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

Captain W. O'BRIEN HOARE, R.N. (Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard), Shales Lodge, Hants.

AUDITOR.—James Hutton, Esq. (Public Accountant), Moorgate-street.

ENGINEERS.—John Atkinson, Esq. (Her Majesty's Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean).

Joseph Cooksey, Esq., West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Vincent and Randal, 8, Castle-street, Holborn; Messrs. Edwards and Freestun, Strand.

BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London, Lombeth; the County of Gloucester Bank, Gloucester.

SECRETARY.—J. A. Joseph, Esq.

OFFICES.—3, SISE-LANE, BUCKLERSBURY.

This company is formed for the purpose of developing more extensively the Parkend Collieries in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, which have been for several years in a profitable state of working.

The Parkend Coal is consumed in large quantities at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Bridgwater, Cork, and many other English, Irish, and foreign ports; with a rapidly increasing demand along the entire line of the Great Western Railway.

The Lessees of the Parkend Iron Furnaces are bound by contract (of which 17 years are unexpired) to take a minimum quantity of 10,000 tons per annum, at a net profit of £2 10s. per ton; they are, however, taking an average quantity of 15,000 tons per annum, which is likely to be still further increased. Of this contract the present Company will have the full benefit.

According to the reports of eminent engineers (which are to be seen at the office), there remain unworked—the whole of which can be gotten without any additional expense of machinery.

Parkend High Delf ..... 240 ..... 720,000

Smith ..... 500 ..... 1,000,000

Starkey ..... 500 ..... 1,000,000

Total ..... 2,720,000 tons.

72,000 tons per annum can be raised from the present shafts; the above seams, therefore, at this rate, would be exhausted in about 30 years, but by working the lower seams the duration of the Colliery may be prolonged indefinitely.

The cost of getting and delivering this Coal at Lydney (the analysis of which may be seen at the office) is 6s. per ton.

It has been ascertained that the Government has received from this Colliery, during the years 1845 to 1850, an average of royalty on upwards of 76,000 tons per annum, the price of which at Lydney has ranged, during the last three years, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per ton; but by taking the very lowest price—say, 8s. 6d., the profit would be 70,000 tons per annum at 2s. 6d. per ton, from which, deducting royalty and expenses for management, there remains a net profit of 1s. 3d. per ton, or £4375 per annum, being about 18 per cent. on the capital required.

The approaching opening of the South Wales Railway cannot fail to increase considerably the above profits, especially as all the calculations for outlay and cost have been taken at the maximum rate, and the selling price at the extreme minimum.

The stock and plant comprises seven winding and pumping engines, with boilers and engine-houses, one water-wheel, 300 fathoms of pitwork, 250 railway wagons, 450 tons of tram-roads, 130 pit-carts, waggons, smiths and carpenters' shops, manager's house and offices, and 30 labourers' cottages.

With a full conviction, therefore, that the Company will at once enter upon extensive works already opened, with former connections, doing a lucrative and established trade, this concern is offered to the public, not as a speculation, but as an investment certain of producing great and immediate profit to the shareholders.</

## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£ 1 3 to 1st Aug.	£ 0 6 0 Aug.	14s 13s	13s 14s	
1248 Alti-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	8 11 to June	0 2 6	10	
1624 Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11s	—	2 12 to June	0 4 to June	7s	
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Cornwall	2s	—	750 0 to May, 1849	5 0 to May	20s	200 20s
64 Boscastle Down (tin), St. Just	—	—	0 5 to June	0 5 to June	16 17	
100 Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	18s	44s	0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	20s	
1000 Bonsall, Llandilo, Montgomeryshire	9s	—	0 5 to June	0 5 to June	16 17	
1000 Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	2s	—	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	6s	
1000 Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	1s	20s	0 to June, 1851	2 0 to June	10s	
1024 Chyphapse, St. Endor (tin and copper), Cornwall	3s	—	2 6 8	—	6s	
128 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	6s	—	—	—	40	40
256 Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	—	11 0	—	10s	
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	—	239 10 to Aug.	7 0 to Aug.	300	295 300
180 Dolcothi (copper and tin), Camborne	2s	85s 14 to 1847	—	—	16	
128 East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24s	23s 0 to 1843	—	—	176	165 170
94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	12s	242 10	—	—	120	
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	6s	221s 0 to 25th July	15 0 to July	—	550	
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	—	30	
3750 General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1s	35 per cent. to June	10 per cent. 4 years	5s		
100 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0	—	—	200	
96 Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	100s	35s 6 8 to January	—	—	200	
119 Great Works (tin), Germoe	100	110 0 to June	7 10 to June	2 0		
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	—	0 5 to Feb., 1844	0 5	5 7	6 7
1000 Holmboe (lead and copper), Callington	24	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	20 21		
1000 Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	1030 0 to 5th June	5 0 to June	160	150 155	
160 Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2s	620 0	20 0	700		
100 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 10 to Aug.	240	235	
200 North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22s	210 0 to 1st Aug.	7 10 to Aug.	155		
140 North Roskarn (copper), Camborne	10	220 0 to ditto	7 0 to Aug.	—		
6000 North Wheal Bassett (copper and tin)	—	1 1 to 6th April	—	15		
128 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	5s	374 0	—	650		
116 Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21s	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40		
560 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20s	11 17 to February	1 0 to May	25		
256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2s	255 0 to July	2 10 to July	13s 14s	125 130	
256 South Tolgas (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	24 0 to 5th June	2 10 to June	160		
248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	95 15 to 10th July	6 0 0 to July	260		
1024 Spears Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1s	3 7 6 to June	0 12 6 to June	9s	8s 9	
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	851 0 to February	5 0 to May	80		
1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10	—	14s 15	14s 15	
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beralston	7	2 11 to July, 1847	—	42 42	42 42	
6000 Tincoff (copper and tin), near Pool	—	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7s 8s	7s 7s	
256 Trohane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1s	26 15 to August	1 0 to Aug.	15		
5000 Trelegh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	24		
96 Tressaun (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4580 15 to 1848	—	230		
120 Trathielan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	14		
120 Traviakey and Harrier (copper)	130	239 15 to August	9 10 to Aug.	210 220	200	
1024 Wellington (copper and tin), Perranuthnoe	6s	2 2 6	0 5 to March	7		
256 West Consols (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	160 5 to June	2 10 to June	107		
512 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	235 0 to 3d June	10 0 to 3d June	39s 4s	90	90
256 Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	10s	5 0	—	6s		
256 Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	96 10 to 1st Aug.	12 10 to August	52s 5	550	
256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	—	—	120		
126 Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	3235 10	0 15 to July	10		
8000 Wheal Great Consols (silver-lead), Perranabuloe	3	4 0 to 5th April	2 0 to June	20		
430 Wheal Lovell (lead and tin), Helston	—	179 0 to March	3 0 to May	135		
112 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	18 5 to 21st May	3 0 to May 21	58		
542 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	54	—	—	23s 5		
40 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	22 10 to February	2 10 to May	85	80	
240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20s	190 10 to 5th April	5 0 to April	190		
199 Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	26 10	2 0 to May	56		
520 Wheal Trelewany (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3s	5 10 to June	0 10 to June	23s 25	23s 25	
1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinnar, Cornwall	9s	—	18 p. c. end June	25s		
5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	295 per cent. ..	—			

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000 Alken Mining Company (copper), Norway	14s	3 0 to Mar., 1848	—	2560 Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5s	2s	
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24s	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	5000 Gell-re-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	—	1s	
12000 Cobro Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 0 to June, 1851	31 to June	2500 Gell-re-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
10000 Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	3 3 0 to Oct., 1850	8s to Oct., 1850	256 Gomannens (copper), St. Cleer	2s	7	
25000 General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s June, 1851	243 Grambler and St. Abyn (copper)	8s	34	
2700 Marmato (gold), Colombia	2s	2 0 0 to June, 1851	14 to June, 1851	6500 Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
5051 Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59s	0 8 6 end of 1846	45 in 1846	2000 Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3	
7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	1000 Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	3	
11000 St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	17. 10s. to June 7	1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	7	4	
43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico	AV. 24s	1 12 6 to Feb., 1851	7s. 6d. Feb., 1851	1024 Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	4	4	

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024 Appledore (silver-lead and cop.), St. Ives	2s	2s	—	2560 Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5s	2s	
940 Balnolow Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4	—	5000 Gell-re-vin (silver-lead), Flint	—	1s	
5000 Bargally (lead), Cairnmore	—	—	—	2500 Gell-re-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
905 Barristown (lead), Carrick	5s	5	—	256 Gomannens (copper), St. Cleer	2s	7	
3650 Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	6s	—	—	243 Grambler and St. Abyn (copper)	8s	34	
256 Burrow (copper), Liskeard	2s	3	—	6500 Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
1800 Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2s	10	—	2000 Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3	
32 Black Burn, Aiston, Cumberland	20	100	—	1000 Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	3	
6000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	—	1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	7	4	
8000 Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	—	1024 Great Wheal Badern (tin and silver-lead)	2	5	
1024 Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	6	5	—	6000 Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	1s	1	
5000 Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	5s	—	512 Great Wheal Rough (Tor Consols (copper)	29	20	
1024 Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	9	—	6000 Grawa State Company, Camelford	5	5	
6000 Bolowall	2s	4	—	1026 Gwastad Mines (copper), Camborne	6s	6	
1024 Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	42	42	512 Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8s	8	
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just	12s	10	—	1024 Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7s	6	
1024 Bothill (tin), Plympton	1	2	—	6000 Helington Down Con (copper), Calstock	2s	1	
256 Bridford Consols	1s	1	—	32 33 Helvinion Mining Company, Westmorland	20	30	
10000 British Iron, New, regia (iron)	12	8	—	1500 Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2s	2	
— Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	—	10000 Hibernal (copper) Ireland	12s	12s	
2000 Bronfydd (lead), Cardiganshire	1	1					